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CIGARS.

The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ALARMING SITUATION IN
TURKEY.

ARREST OF MUSSULMANS.

VARNA, Nov. 1.—According to advice from Constantinople 3 Mussulmans were arrested at Stamboul and several houses were searched by the police, a quantity of arms being seized. It is given out that a plot against the Palace was discovered. On Monday night great alarm was caused at Yildiz Kiosk in consequence of the insubordinate conduct of the Albanian guards, who refused to perform their duties. It is supposed that they were won over by the Mussulman committees. Eight of the men are stated to have been executed, and 24 sent to Anatolia, where they will be interned. The discontent at the present régime in Turkey is becoming so marked that important events are anticipated. A fusion of the Mussulman and Armenian committees is believed to be imminent, and it is reported that a manifesto will shortly be issued at Constantinople declaring that all the efforts of the united committees will be directed against the existing system of government.—REUTER.

RUSSIA AND BRITISH POLICY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—With reference to the remarks regarding Great Britain made in the non-official portion of the "Official Messenger" on the 29th ult., it is semi-officially pointed out that the account telegraphed abroad was not a quotation or summary from a leading article dealing with the relations between Great Britain and Russia, but was merely an extract from a review of political events abroad published by the Russian official organ, and a comment upon articles which had appeared in foreign newspapers. It is added that the present situation is regarded here as absolutely tranquil, and as not calculated to inspire any uneasiness.—REUTER.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—M. Ernest Berard, deputy for Lyons, writing in the "Événement," urges that France should administer Madagascar in the same manner that Great Britain controls Hyderabad. The "Rappel" states that the new Cabinet proposes to modify the Madagascar treaty before submitting it to Parliament for ratification. It desires to amend the first clause in such a manner as to affirm French sovereignty over the island, and will suppress the clause relative to the delimitation of the frontier between Diego Suarez, which is French possession, and the remainder of the island, which is now under French protection.—REUTER.

EARTHQUAKE IN ROME.

ROME, Nov. 1.—A severe and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in Rome at 4.38 this morning. The people rushed into the streets in great alarm. Four palaces and the Bank of Italy have been so shaken as to be uninhabitable.—CENTRAL NEWS.

VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

GWALIOR, Nov. 1.—Lord Elgin, the Viceroy, held a review here this morning of the Imperial Service Cavalry, 1,000 strong, and the transport train, the Maharaja Scindia being in personal command of the troops. The transport train did excellent service in the recent Chital expedition.—REUTER.

GALE AT BUENOS AIRES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Buenos Ayres states that a furious gale has visited that city. Shipping in the harbour was damaged, and the lower part of the city is under water. No loss of life is reported, but the damage is believed to be considerable.—CENTRAL NEWS.

BEHRING SEA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Sir M. Bowell, Canadian Premier, and Sir C. H. Tupper, Minister of Justice for the Dominion, have returned to Canada. They express satisfaction with the result of their visit. It is believed that Mr. Olnay, Secretary of State, is in favour of the suggested commission to settle the claims.—REUTER.

KING OF PORTUGAL IN GERMANY.

COLOGNE, Nov. 1.—The King of Portugal arrived here from Paris at 8 o'clock this morning, and at the station met with an exceptionally brilliant reception, a detachment of soldiers, with practically the whole of the highest officers quartered in the city, being present. After half an hour's stop, the king continued his journey to Berlin in the special imperial express.

INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A mass meeting was held here last night, at which resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents were adopted.—REUTER.

INSULT TO SERVIAN FLAG.

AGRA, Nov. 1.—In reply to an interpellation addressed to him in the Croatian Diet yesterday, concerning the measures taken by the Government on account of the recent insults to the Servian flag, Count Khuon Hedervary, Ban of Croatia, declared that he had directed a rigorous inquiry to be made into the matter, and promised that he would also issue an order by which the Servian flag would be afforded the protection of the law. The reply of the Ban was warmly approved by the House.—REUTER.

JAPANESE SUCCESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 1.—A despatch from Vladivostok to the "Novoye Vremya" states that the Japanese have captured the great island town of Katchi in Formosa, and that the position of the Black Flag is desperate. The Japanese demand their unconditional surrender.—REUTER.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—At a meeting held at a late hour yesterday evening the new Ministers agreed to open a fresh and searching examination into the affairs of the Southern Railway, with the object of fixing the responsibility for the irregularities. M. Viger has accepted the portfolio of Agriculture. The post of Minister for Foreign Affairs alone now remains to be filled. The Radical and Socialist journals display little confidence in the new Cabinet. The Ministers will meet to-day at M. Bourgeois's residence. The first Cabinet Council will be held on Sunday at the Elysée.—REUTER.

IN THE DIVORCE COURT.

A ROYAL CO-RESPONDENT.
WOOLSTON V. WOOLSTON, DUC D'ORLEANS,
AND PETERS.—Mr. G. M. Cohen, on behalf
of petitioner, moved for an order for substituted service against the respondent. He said that the co-respondents were Capt. Peters and Duc d'Orleans, who has already been served. Every effort had been made to serve the respondent, but without avail. He read an affidavit from a solicitor as to the inquiry which had been made with the object of effecting service, and it was believed that she was living under the protection of the Duc d'Orleans.—After some discussion, the motion was adjourned for a week in order that the petitioner might file an affidavit in support of the application.

A MAN WITH MANY WIVES.

MONTAOU V. MONTAOU.—Emma Elizabeth Montague, a dressmaker, carrying on business at Birmingham, petitioned. There was no defence.—The parties, it appeared, were married in 1885. Respondent passed under a number of aliases, and had on two occasions been convicted of bigamy. In addition to those two charges, he had been tried for minor offences, having been indicted in the name of Douglas Campbell, Arthur Cecil Montague, Arthur Gordon Lennox, Algernon Gordon Lennox, and Edward Graham. Petitioner gave evidence in support of the petitioner. She and her husband were living at Margate, when the respondent left her without paying the bill, and came to London, where he contracted the first bigamous marriage with a lady whom he met at Margate. About a month afterwards he returned, and the witness frequently assisted him with money. He was missing for 2 years between 1887 and 1889. During that time he had served 9 months' imprisonment for the first bigamy, but witness knew nothing about it. He returned, and explained his absence by stating that he had been detained for debt. He again disappeared until 1892, when the witness accidentally met him at the theatre. She had heard of him being at Scarborough with a woman, and refused to live with him again till he explained his absence. Since his conviction at Reading last year, she had received letters from him. In one he said, "I cannot oppose my wife's petition for divorce, there being no legal or moral grounds on which I can do so, but must dispute her claim as to the custody of the child."—Adjourned.

A SHORT UNION.

GANNET V. GANNET.—Wife's petition. Mr. Barnard, who appeared for petitioner, said the parties were married on May 24, 1894, at St. George's, Hanover-square. They afterwards lived at Dover and Paris. At the date of the marriage petitioner was a widow. She was a lady of considerable means. There was a settlement upon the marriage. At Dover respondent objected to live with his wife.—His Lordship: How soon after the marriage?

Mr. Barnard said it was on the very day of the marriage. (Laughter.) The lady left her husband and came to London to consult her solicitor, who had an interview with the respondent. It was then arranged that they should live together at Paris. When they finished the honeymoon the lady packed to come to England, but her husband refused to come. He never returned, and in the early part of the present year she obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights. The order of the court was not complied with. He was found to be living at Paris, under circumstances which led to the filing of the present suit.—Decree nisi.

VIOLENT HUSBAND.

MORRIS V. MORRIS.—Wife's petition. Mrs. Emma Morris said she was married to respondent, Arthur Edward Morris, at St. George's, Hanover-square, on Aug. 4, 1891; he was at that time a lieutenant in the 7th Hussars, but he subsequently left the regiment. At the time of the marriage respondent was supposed to be possessed of means, but shortly afterwards he was found not to be the case. Shortly after marriage respondent showed unkindness towards her. In 1892 the respondent seized her by the wrists in a violent manner, and she was very much hurt. In August, 1894, he threatened her with a revolver, and subsequently created a great disturbance in the house in which they were living. In December of that year she went with some witnesses and identified the respondent.—Thomas Craig, in the employ of Slater's Detective Agency, said in 1894 he was engaged in watching respondent. On Nov. 10 at noon he saw respondent speak to a woman in Gloucester-road, and afterwards he wrote something down, and in the afternoon he saw respondent go to a house in the Marylebone-road and enter it.—Eliza Bridge, servant at the house in the Marylebone-road, gave evidence as to respondent's visit to a lady who had apartments in the house.—Decree nisi, and custody of child.

SCHOOLMASTER DIVORCED.

RORKE V. RORKE.—Mrs. Alice Rorke petitioned.—Parties were married at St. Maryle-Strand, in 1891 and lived together at St. Leonard's, respondent being a schoolmaster. The marriage was an unhappy one, owing to the intemperate habits of the husband. It was proved that Mr. Olnay, Secretary of State, was had been carrying on an intrigue at Ealing.—Decree nisi with costs.

ACTOR'S DIVORCE SUIT.

BURST V. BURST AND DE LA RUE.—Husband's petition. There was a counter-charge against petitioner. Petitioner, who was an actor at the time of his marriage, was only 20 years of age, and lived at his parents' house in Park-villa. His parents found the house too large for their own occupation, so they determined on taking a boarder, and ultimately respondent came there to reside, giving the family to understand that she was an orphan, but had been left well provided with an income and a house in Grove-road. Young Mr. Burst became attached to her, and finally they were married. After the marriage had taken place Mr. De la Rue paid frequent visits, and petitioner taxed his wife with misconduct with Mr. De la Rue. The consequence was that these proceedings were instituted.—Milton Grey Burst, an actor, gave evidence as to his wife's admissions.—Cross-examined, petitioner denied that he ever told his wife that he was going to play a big game, and made Mr. De la Rue sit up. There was a claim in the petition for £10,000 damages "The Passport" on Nov. 21 and Nov. 22.

Mr. J. A. Scott, of Distaff-lane, City, has been elected a common councilman for the ward of Bread-street.

occasion of one of Mr. De la Rue's visits she told him her mistress was in bed, and asked him into the drawing-room. Instead of going in, however, he walked straight up into the room and shut the door. She had heard respondent and co-respondent call each other "darling" and "dear," but Mr. Burst was never present when the co-respondent paid his visits to Portland Mansions.—After other evidence for the petitioner, Sir F. Lockwood addressed the jury on behalf of respondent.—Sir E. Clarke addressed the jury on behalf of co-respondent. Mr. De la Rue, who, he said, was a man of considerable wealth, and contended that this was a black-mailing petition. Mr. Warren De la Rue had formerly had Mrs. Burst previous to her marriage under his protection from 1882 to 1889, when the relations which previously existed ceased. During the whole of this time Mr. De la Rue was unmarried, and since the latter date nothing improper had occurred between the respondent and the co-respondent.—Adjourned.

CO-RESPONDENT UNKNOWN.

DE LUSAN V. DE LUSAN.—Husband's petition.—Mr. Russell was counsel for the petitioner, and in opening the case, said after petitioner was married to respondent, they had no fixed abode, living at various places in Paris, Brighton, and London. They lived unhappily together, differences arising between them which culminated in respondent leaving petitioner in November, 1894, at Brighton. Petitioner saw her and endeavoured to persuade her to return. He ultimately discovered that she was living with a man at a boarding house in Margate-place, Russell-square.—Evidence was given.—Decree nisi.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT EARL'S COURT.

A sad domestic tragedy occurred in the early hours of Friday at Child's-passage, Earl's Court, a Mrs. Hall first strangling her little daughter, Gladys, 4, subsequently committing suicide by hanging herself in the backyard. It appears that Mrs. Hall, who has been living apart from her husband for some considerable time past, only came a few months ago to reside with her sister, a Mrs. Long, at Child's-passage. A sister of the deceased informed a reporter that deceased woman was last seen alive by Mrs. Long, whom she was helping to wash up. She then left for her bed-room, and was apparently in her usual spirits and showed no signs that she intended to take her life and that of her child. The crime was discovered by Mrs. Long, who, on going into Mrs. Hall's bedroom to call her, found little Gladys lying in the bed dead, it is stated, with a cord tied tightly round her neck. She at once called out for the child's mother, but, getting no response, a search was instituted, with the result that the unfortunate mother was found in the backyard of the house hanging from a large nail in the wall and quite dead. Mrs. Hall is described as about 35 and of a very retiring and reserved nature, and never much mixed with her neighbours. It is stated that she supported herself by charring and other odd work. Nothing is known in the neighbourhood of deceased woman's husband, and his present whereabouts are unknown to her relatives. The unfortunate little girl was a great favourite with other children in the locality, with whom she used to play for the greater part of the day. The bodies have been removed to the Kensington Mortuary to await the inquest.

LIEUT. GRIFFITHS DEAD.

LIEUT. GRIFFITHS, musical director, Royal Military School of Music, Kneeler Hall, Hounslow, has died suddenly, aged 44. He fell down a short distance from the hall on Thursday, and died, his disease undoubtedly being due to over devotion to duty. He was bandmaster for 17 years, and obtained his appointment in Kneeler Hall in 1880 by competition. He was also examiner at the Royal Academy of Music, and his loss will be deeply felt by all who knew his sterling worth, and more especially by the musical branch of the Army.

THE MURDER OF MR. STOKES.

Mr. Stokes, brother of the late African trader, returned to Belfast, on Friday, from London, where he has been during the past few days in connection with his brother's will, of which he is co-executor, with Mr. Bousfield. He also states that the King of the Belgians had not been interviewed by any person representing deceased's family, consequently there could have been no reference to the suggested indemnity.

FORGING A CHEQUE.

At Old Bailey, Edward Thorpe, 44, traveller, and Augustus Onslow, 42, clerk, were indicted for forging a cheque for £5 5s. The evidence showed that the cheque was abstracted from a cheque-book on Messrs. Cox and Co., Bankers, by a Maj. Hand, of Richmond, while riding in a cab in Fleet-street in 1894. On Sept. 12, Onslow, at Fulham, asked the footman to cash the cheque and deduct the amount owing her, which she did. The cheque was sent back from the bank, marked "No account." Before the cheque was returned, Thorpe called on Miss Kilroy with a bill of exchange for £55, and asked for a cheque for £15, stating that she might retain the balance of £20, to clear off the indebtedness of Onslow to her. She declined to do this. The matter was placed in the hands of the police, and prisoners were arrested. Onslow said he got the cheque from Thorpe, but the latter denied all knowledge of it.—Thorpe, 12 months; Onslow, 10 months.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

The boiler of a locomotive exploded at Madeley Heath, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, on Friday, and seriously injured 2 men. 1 of whom has since died. The engine belonged to the Madeley Coal Co., and was running on their private line, which leads from Lyett Colliery to the L. and N.W. Railway. The driver, Mark Jenkins, and the fireman, George Barrett, were thrown into an adjoining field, and Barrett subsequently succumbed at the infirmary. Two other men were scalded.

It has been decided to give two matinées of "The Passport" on Nov. 21 and Nov. 22.

Mr. J. A. Scott, of Distaff-lane, City, has been elected a common councilman for the ward of Bread-street.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

HOME.

The bishopric of Chester has been offered to Dr. Boyd Carpenter, Bishop of Ely.

The anniversary of Czar Alexander's death was observed with great solemnity at the Russian Chapel, Walbeck-street, on Friday.

A young man named Brown was instantly killed on Thursday near Monmouth by accidentally falling down a well about 60ft. deep, while assisting in fixing a pump.

Tenterden Town Council has elected Mr. J. R. Diggle, late chairman of the London School Board, as mayor for the ensuing year. Mr. Diggle has a country residence at Tenterden.

Thomas Knight, pianoforte regulator, on

Thursday fell down the well of a lift at

Anglo and Co.'s factory, Park-street, N.W.,

which was 40ft. deep. Both his thighs were

wrenched. He was taken to University College

Hospital.

Driving a thick fog on Friday a goods train

on the S.E. Railway broke down outside London Bridge Station. The traffic of both the S.E. and Brighton lines was disarranged and considerable delay was caused to the City trains.

A hansom cab, while being driven along the Thames Embankment, near the Temple Station, collided with a heavily-laden van belonging to the Battersea Flour Mills Co. The van was completely wrecked. The driver, however, escaped with a severe shaking.

A gurnet occurred between two men

named Mahoney and Lyons while returning

from a funeral in Friday near Causeway.

Lyons struck Mahoney, inflicting such injuries that the latter died soon after. His assailant has been arrested.

A strong body of Manchester police made a

raid on some offices in Hanging Ditch on Friday, and surprised a number of people making bets. Twenty-five arrests were made, and prisoners were taken in custody to the Town Hall.

An outbreak of diphtheria of a very malignant type has occurred at Larkfield, a small hamlet near Maidstone. Twelve children

up to the present have been attacked with the malady, and 8 have died, their ages ranging from 3 to 6 years. The schools have been closed.

Thomas Minifie a well-known Shropshire

farmer, was remanded on bail at Bridgnorth on Friday, charged with maliciously setting fire to a portion of premises

formerly occupied by him

CIGARETTE PAPERS.
By JOSEPH HATTON.

"Go Thou and Do Likewise." Life is so romantic that by way of check the dramatist has invented the problem play. To the novelist, life is so sweet and charming that he has flung it at the neurotic story. The hilarity of existence needs a check. So the pessimist steps in and warns us. We are all too gay. Work is so plentiful and well paid, bread so common and honey so cheap, the tax-collector so rarely visits us, everything is so easy, and the ordinary cheerfulness of existence so general that something must be done to break in upon our mirth, to show us that "life is real life is earnest." The universal theatrical orchestra plays the "Dead March," and the universal novel points its mutilated finger at us, and exudes its odours of the stews under our nostrils. These public entertainers really must think the world is too happy, instead of which, Heaven knows, it has had more need of "light and leading," of heart-lifting words, of pleasant ideals, of romantic illusion. Mr. Barnato and his City friends know how wretched the world is; some of them have been there themselves, as the American says; and, thank Heaven, these men with big purses have big hearts too. And may all the rest of the big purses go and do likewise, for the winter is upon us, and the poor we always have with us!

Fairytale.

I was thinking of fairy tales when I sat down to make that little bundle of cigarette papers. It was "Punch" that I made it. It was Kipling that set "Punch" on. I don't know that I cared very much for Kipling's jungle tragedies, though I make it a rule to admire the Kipling muse and the Kipling method generally. But I am glad Mr. Punch is taking an excursion into Fairyland; he is such a good example. If "Punch" reads fairy tales we shall all read fairy tales; and what a lot of them there are coming out every day for the winter's festivity! If we are not to have romance in novels, nor anything of that sort on the stage, why thank the gods for myths in books, for gnomes and elfin godmothers and the like; for midsummer night's dreams and Aladdin's lamp; for Egyptian magicians and moons that talk; for deified tulips and Christmas roses that are kissed by angels, and for every kind of dreamy invention; for Andersen and Grimm, and the Persian storytellers; and may their inspiring works go on breeding red fairy valumes and blue and green and silver, and all the other newly-named bundles of poetic invention that modern pens can pick their way to through the muck and work of "up-to-date" literature! But it should be made a penal offence for any man or woman to re-write the old stories, to make fresh versions of "Mother Goose" or "Jack and the Beanstalk." It is bad enough to review our old friend Aladdin and the Old Man of the Mountain, but oh! spare us our original "Hansel and Jack Built," and "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," and all the rest of the nursery live, as well as the larger orders on human fancy! If you can introduce any of the familiar characters into the adventures of newer creation with the ease and grace of the author of "Alice in Wonderland," why come on and welcome—the world is strong enough for all you can give us in this direction, the pessimist notwithstanding.

PICKWICK OR MR. GLADSTONE? Only think of it; encouraged by the bad example of the present editing and revising and prefacing mania, prefatorial and revisorial successors of the non-creative critics and annotators in the next century may be taking liberties with The Student, The Soldier, The Statesman, The Lamp, "The Wild Swans," "The Tinder-Box," "The Tops," and the Hall." "The Little Mermaid," and all the other treasures of the Scandinavian story-teller, not even leaving in the future a clean, untouched copy of "The Ugly Duckling" for the delight of the young and the instruction of the old. Why, in heaven's name, can't scribblers leave good things alone and devote their energies to improving the bad, or finding a little farthing for themselves, or making a little heaven, or a little other place, of their own? Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, speaking generally of the fictitious character, finds satisfaction in the fact that he is not the prey of the biographer. His life does not need to be continually re-written on the discovery of new evidence. He has not to be exposed or whitewashed. As he was originally created, he is a constant quantity, a definite pattern to be avoided or enjoyed as the case may be. But if the interfering spirit of these fin-de-siècle days runs into the next century, who knows what may happen to the integrity of Esmond, Pickwick, Ivanhoe, Arthur Dimsdale, Jane Eyre, Adam Bede, Tiny Tim, Uncle Toby, and the rest of them? The enterprising author has laid hand on Cinderella, Jack the Giant-Killer, Little Red Riding Hood, and Mother Hubbard. When this child is snatched what is to hinder him, from rewriting the works of the greater masters of fiction who graced the Victorian era? Pickwick is no more real than Mother Hubbard, and yet such is the reality of the novelist's fictitious characters that Warner, putting the case strongly, asks, with all the apparent advantage on the side of the real, will the Englishman of 1910 rather give up Mr. Pickwick than Mr. Gladstone—suppose either is to be dropped out of the national possession?

"The Ugly Duckling."

Just as Dick Halford invoked Satan and immediately found the right kind of letter at his elbow, so I, in the midst of this little dream into fairy land, am pulled up by the Parcels Post with a copy of "The Biography of Hans Christian Andersen." It is fitting that he bears the publisher's sign-manual of Lawrence and Bullen, who had already given to the English-speaking world the daintiest edition of the illustrious Scandinavian's "Fairy Tales" that has been published in our time. It is Mr. R. Nisbet Bain who tells the story of Andersen, the children's poet, the invalid's best doctor, every man and every woman's sweetest book-companion. The tale of the storyteller is perhaps the greatest fairy story of all. One's heart aches over certain passages of Charles Dickens' boyhood, but Hans Christian Andersen endured hardships of poverty and humiliation unheard of in any young life that survived, in any genus that came to fruition, and they were endured with a simple faith and an unfaltering courage that are sublime. He was the ugly duckling of his own fairy tale, only that he suffered more insults, endured more contumely, than the unsuspected swan; he was

abandoned and athirst, paced the streets friendless and alone, slept where he could, glad to have the merest shelter, and yet through all dreamed, studied, designed, plays, wrote novels; and one day the great birds of his own feather claimed him and he joined the company that counts among its chief elect "the Swan of Avon."

The Poet on his Travels.

Andersen loved travel. After he became famous it developed into a passion. Curiously enough he grew vain of his work, courted praise, and resented criticism; and yet with his vanity had an underlying gratitude that redeemed his pride. At Naples he heard Malibran in "Norma." "It was," he said, "a human heart dissolved in tears. I wept. The people applauded. Yet there was one there who hissed. Yes, actually hissed. How can people be so wicked?" He was most struck with Naples. "When I die," he wrote to a friend, "my ghost shall haunt Naples; the nights there are so beautiful." Long after his fame was established and he was visiting at the Court of Weimar, the Hereditary Grand Duke took him to the Countess Radern's where they found Jenny Lind, and she sang a Swedish hymn so touchingly that every one was upset. Jenny herself burst into tears, and the young duchess fell upon her knee. "How lovely is life!" Andersen exclaims on this. "All men are good at bottom, I trust them all, and have never been deceived." In his visit to England he was a social star of the first distinction, was entertained at Marlborough House, and was the guest of the most exalted personages. In a letter to a friend in Denmark he wrote in wild praise of London, and delight at his reception. "Here," he said, "I am regarded as a Danish Walter Scott, while in Denmark I am degraded into a sort of third-class author, far below Hertz, the classical and Heiberg, the infallible." How true the old wisdom—"A prophet hath no honour in his own country!" His vanity is fed to flaming point in England. He cannot disguise his overweening delight. It sets up in his memory painful contrasts. The praise of foreigners for a time made him hate his native Denmark, where his genius had not only been questioned but repudiated, and his best work scoffed at by critics of authority and distinction. His indignation was great; once his vanity was so hurt that he contemplated suicide—manhood so different from the courage, self-denial, and belief in himself that characterised his boyhood. And yet it was a sweet and religious nature. "When this great author," he wrote, referring to Dickens, "thus exalted me highly, at that very moment, I felt myself so small, so humble, thankful, and grateful in God's sight! Every time I am exalted by praise I have the feeling of humble devotion to God, Oh, that men would only understand this!"

Marie Corelli and the Critics.

I was very nervous over that bit of a secret which I divulged concerning Marie Corelli's notification to the press, but it was all right. "The Sorrows of Satan" came out with its thumb and finger to its defiant nose, and the editors of the great newspapers forthwith bought copies of the new book which they could not otherwise obtain. This in itself ought to have been good for an edition. It is a volume full of cleverness, of course, admirable style, well constructed, original, masterful. Taking an hour at it while other members of my club were at luncheon—all prepared to rush for the new book afterwards—it seems to me novel in this respect, that the heroine is Marie Corelli, in which character she writes great books and triumphs, in spite of envious and venal critics, whom she attacks with a pen sharp as a fiend's claw, and in words that breathe and burn. I don't know whether anybody will feel particularly hurt. Mr. W. L. Courtney evidently doesn't. 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WHEN GREEK
MEETS GREEK.
A TALE OF LOVE AND WAR.
BY JOSEPH HATTON.CHAPTER XXXIV.
AFTER THE ADVENTURE OF THE WHITE
BUTTONS.

The Buttons had disappeared as if by magic.

De Fournier made a dash for the Hôtel Dieu. His first idea was to seek shelter in his own house. This might be madness, but there was method in it. There was more than one entrance open to him. He carried a master-key to most of the doors.

He could hear the shouts of the mob making its way to the Palais de Justice. The streets running east were free from tumult. At the Hôtel Dieu everything was quiet. He crept stealthily along to the Pont Notre Dame. The towers of the church seemed to touch the early morning sky. Day was rapidly breaking. The Seine was lapping its shelving banks. A few boats were moored almost in midstream.

From the Pont Notre Dame, across the Rue St. Denis and the Rue St. Martin, into the Rue St. Honore, De Fournier found Paris still and calm; but it was the calmness of a city that might have been stricken with the plague.

An early shutter was opened, or the latch of a window raised, it was done fearfully. Pale faces looked out but swiftly disappeared as a patrol of the National Guard tramped by. De Fournier had been very careful to avoid these arrogant forces of the night.

Once he had fled from a mob racing as if for their lives to some wicked place of rendezvous. This and the sounds of riot and bloodshed, which he had left behind, were the only active indications of what was going on at the Abbaye, La Force, and the Conciergerie. Half Paris had gone to the frontiers. The other half had bolted its doors and prayed for safety. The rest was left to the swords and pikes of three hundred hired assassins and their assistants.

When de Fournier, skirting the Palais Royal, and with a view to reconnoitring his hotel from various points, arrived at the outer gates givings upon the Rue St. Honore, he saw a carriage and pair drive from the court-yard. The gates were held open by his butler. A gendarme sat on the box with the driver. Before the gates were closed he observed that the windows in the grand facade were illuminated.

What could this mean? Had the Municipality taken possession of his property? Had confiscation already begun? Who was going to occupy it? What was the meaning of his butler being in attendance? And on whom?

What could he do? The sun was beginning to rise. It would hardly be discreet to remain out of doors. His disguise was complete, to be sure. But the affair near the Abbaye might lead to his arrest as Rennier, of the Button Club, which might turn out as ill as if he were taken in his true character. He knew an estimant near the Halle aux Blés, the haunt, as Daniel had informed him, of some of their brethren, kept by a pretended insurgent of the most obtrusively murderous type, and as safe a place for a meal as any in Paris.

The "Ortolan" had already opened its doors; if, indeed, they had been closed all night. Were busy, even now, serving early guests with coffee and cognac, and other refreshments. Cooking was going on in a room behind what might be called the bar, with its counters, its stove, and its assortment of bottles and glasses.

De Fournier noticed among the company the quiet official of the Buttons. He was listening to a young fellow of the working class, who was detailing some of the scenes at the Abbaye.

A third joined in, with news from the Conciergerie.

While they were talking a pair of ruffians entered, their smoke, bloody, and with pikes in their hands.

They saluted Citizen Yonne with a peremptory order for eau-de-vie.

"And some meat, Yonne," said one of the two: "we are hungry."

"And tired with hard work."

"Yes; done while you lazy folk have been sleeping."

"I couldn't have believed that killing was such hard labour," said a third, who had now joined the other two. "I shall pity butchers, of all toilers, in future."

"For my part, I shall knock off until evening," said the first.

"That's right, citizen, don't overdo it," said Yonne; "moreover, while you rest you give others a chance. Madame Yonne will provide you with water at the back; go and wash, messieurs."

"Wash, be cursed!" was the reply. "The good workman is not ashamed of the colour of his calling."

"May I wash, citizen?" said de Fournier. "I, too, have been at work. It's all right while it lasts, but I don't like the smell of it after."

"You are proud, comrade," said one of the three.

"Proud of my work, yes; but I am a confectioner by trade, and cleanliness is a habit."

"Where did you work with your pike?" asked the other, crediting de Fournier with a weapon that was standing by the wall near him.

"I did my bit of business," said de Fournier, "at the Abbaye."

"Good luck to you!" responded the man who pitted butchers, taking his glass of eau-de-vie at a gulp.

"If you really would like a wash," said Yonne to de Fournier, "being, as you say, a bit squeamish, though I hold no man should be squeamish over the blood of priests and aristocrats, why, come this way, anything to oblige a true patriot."

Yonne opened a door behind the bar. De Fournier followed him.

"Madame Yonne," said the inn-keeper, "some water and a towel."

As Madame came forward from the kitchen, where two other women were busy over the fire, Yonne whispered to his wife; and as he passed de Fournier he said, "Is it 'Polidis'?"

"Yes," said de Fournier.

"Then let us call the counter-word 'Courage,'" said Yonne, whose voice the next moment was heard denouncing the enemies of France, and prophesying good times for all, so soon as the people should have slain their enemies, Parisian and foreign.

"Has madame a bed-room where a tired man might rest?" asked de Fournier, as she poured a bowl of water

for him and placed in his hands a piece of soap.

"Yes," said madame. "Observe the door on your right; it leads to the yard; outside, there is a gangway to the upper rooms on the left. Say nothing; when you have washed, disappear. Take the first room. Yonne will come to you."

De Fournier washed. He carefully removed the plaster over his imaginary scar. If he had been really seen sufficiently for detection in the affray near the Abbaye his pretended wound might have been the means of his identification.

Presently he acted upon Madame Yonne's instructions and found himself in a small chamber, not ill-furnished, and with a comfortable bed.

He fastened the outer door. There were two heavy bolts upon it; and he had barely done so when another door opened near the bed and Yonne entered.

"You may rest here, monsieur, and in safety. Take your fill of a good bed while you may. I have brought you a bottle of wine, some bread, and a small cheese; make your breakfast and go to sleep. A man's no good who has had no rest; and you look overdone, tired, broken."

"Do I? As bad as that, eh? Thank you, dear friend. The Buttons did not bring your good heart, nor your great discretion."

Mathilde covered her face with her hands.

"Then you have a list of the victims?" said the duchess.

"It is here, madame," replied Grébaud, handing a paper to the duchess; "I fear you will find there the names of several of your servants."

Then, turning to Mathilde, he continued, "If it is possible for me to assure you of their fall, and notification of their burial."

Mathilde covered her face with her hands.

"Then you have a list of the victims?" said the duchess.

"The list of those who fell, and notification of their burial."

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the guards of the Conciergerie and said many of the prisoners."

Mathilde, pale to the lips, pressed her hand upon her heart.

"I call upon you, madame, to summon all your fortitude."

Mathilde pressed her hands upon the arms of the chair in which she was sitting, and rose to her feet. Grébaud stood motionless before her. The duchess looked anxiously from one to the other.

"I am at your mercy," said Mathilde.

"It is with the deepest regret that I have to inform you of the death of your husband, the Citizen de Fournier."

Mathilde uttered no cry. She stood supporting herself by the chair.

"Dead!" exclaimed the duchess.

"Alas, yes!" said Grébaud; "with many others who were awaiting their trial. The affair was too sudden for any resistance from the officials."

"And that?" said the duchess.

"I have no report as to the duke, madame. I believe he lives."

"What proof have you?" asked Mathilde, slowly, the words falling from her white lips, "that my husband is among the martyrs to France?"

"The list of those who fell, and notification of their burial."

Mathilde covered her face with her hands.

"Then you have a list of the victims?" said the duchess.

"It is here, madame," replied Grébaud, handing a paper to the duchess; "I fear you will find there the names of several of your servants."

Then, turning to Mathilde, he continued, "If it is possible for me to assure you of their fall, and notification of their burial."

"Check," said Robespierre's opponent, who was no other than the ubiquitous Melville, the official-looking person who had impressed de Fournier at the Cercle des Boutons Blancs, a man of distinguished manners, who had succeeded in keeping outside the category of the suspected, an habitué of many years standing at the famous café, and who had frequently been invited by Robespierre to join him at his favourite game.

"Check," said Melville, taking a silver box from the pocket of his capacious waistcoat and refreshing himself with a pinch of the lightest of golden-looking dust, part of which he brushed with a white hand from his broad coat-collar.

"Kings will get into trouble," said Robespierre.

"But no allies," Robespierre replied in a sharp, snappy tone, and with a twitching of his mouth and a satanic expression of face that interpreted his worst feelings.

"Our answer, Grébaud, will be war to the knife with every royal government. All France is rising. In Savoy, even at Chambéry, there is a Jacobin Club of twelve hundred. They are to the French what we are to the English."

"Active preparations for war," said Grébaud, "encouraged by the successes of the Austrians and the armed emigrants."

"What will they say when they know that we have taken Verdun? What will they say to the Siege of Thionville?"

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OUR OMNIBUS.

PIPER PAN.

Almost universal regret is felt at the death of Sir Charles Hallé, whose place in the musical world it will be hard to fill. The celebrated pianist and conductor had for over 40 years devoted himself almost entirely to music in England, and the performances given by his splendid orchestra have gained a world-wide reputation. Sir Charles Hallé chiefly performed in London as a pianist, and was a familiar figure at the Monday and Saturday Popular Concerts.

Lady Hallé was travelling in Denmark with her brother at the time of her husband's sudden death, and was immediately informed by telegram of the sad event. By dint of hard travelling night and day the bereaved lady reached Manchester speedily after receiving the news, and was thus enabled to give instructions for the funeral, which took place on Wednesday at Salford Cemetery.

Sir Arthur Sullivan kindly undertook to conduct the first of the Hallé Concerts in Manchester on Thursday last. I wonder whether his conducting, or the excellence of the band, account for the fine performances of the orchestral works in the programme?

Signor Giuseppe Verdi is erecting an almshouse and retreat for aged musicians at the Porta Magenta. The building has been designed by Camillo Boito, brother of Verdi's librettist, and it will cost the aged composer £20,000.

I hear that Sir Arthur Sullivan has already written some of the music for the new opera for the Savoy, in which he is collaborating with Mr. Gilbert. As I stated some time ago, Mr. Gilbert's libretto was nearly completed before the close of the summer months; but it will probably be considerably revised before the production, which is not likely to take place before next year.

The Queen bestowed a special mark of favour on Miss Clara Butt, after her recent visit to Balmoral. Her Majesty was much pleased with the young contralto's singing, and as a token of her appreciation has presented her with the Victoria Badge, encrusted in rubies and diamonds.

Mr. Norman Salmon, on the same occasion, also received a mark of royal favour, in the shape of a scarf-pin set in diamonds and turquoise.

I think that few young artists can have had a pleasanter time in Australia than little Dennis Moore. She appears to have been quite as successful socially as professionally. During her stay in Sydney she was almost a daily guest at Government House, and at her farewell "at home" there was a large attendance of all the best people in Sydney.

The charming little songstress is already on her way home to England, where she expects to arrive on Dec. 10. On Dec. 18 she will be married to Mr. Cecil Hope, to whom she became engaged just before starting for Australia about this time last year.

Madame Antoinette Sterling has been presented by a deputation of ladies, representing the National British Women's Temperance Association, with a gift taking the form of a heart-shaped brooch, composed of diamonds, to which was attached a bow of white ribbon, the badge of the society. This was accompanied by a handsomely bound volume, containing a list of the branches contributing. Madame Sterling leaves for America in a few days.

The first Monday Popular Concert takes place in St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when Schumann's quartette in A major, Chopin's sonata in B minor, and Mozart's sonata in A for pianoforte and violin, also the recitative from Spohr's concerto in G minor (No. 6) will be performed. The artists for this concert will be Mille. Wietrouw, Messrs. Leonard Bowditch, Ries, Gibson, Whitehouse, and Von Dulong.

Mr. Henschel's London Symphony Concerts also commence next week, on Thursday, at St. James's Hall. The series should prove most interesting, as during the nine concerts there will be performed in chronological order (1795-1823) all the nine symphonies of Beethoven, nine overtures, four pianoforte concertos, the violin concerto, the triple concerto, the violin romanzas, songs, arias, and choral works of the great master.

As I predicted some little while ago, Humperdinck's opera, "The Bronze Horse," is to be produced at Covent Garden. It is not the fact that the libretto founded on the same story as Auber's work of the same name. The story is different, and has, I believe, been written by Humperdinck's sister, who also wrote the libretto for "Hansel and Gretel."

M. Paderevski arrived in New York last week after a quick and pleasant journey on the Teutonic. The famous Polish pianist has already commenced his long series of recitals, and will be for a long time absent from England.

The sons of the late Mr. Carrodus and another instrumentalist have arranged to give a series of chamber concerts in the small Queen's Hall, commencing on Thursday, Nov. 7. The gentlemen call themselves the Bernhard-Carrodus String Quartette, and it is their intention to include the works of modern composers in their programmes, as well as those of classical masters. At the first concert they will be assisted by Madame Clara Samuell, Madame Berthe Moore, and a vocal quartet.

Another series of chamber concerts begins a second season at the same hall on Nov. 8. They are under the direction of Mr. Ernest Fowles, and are especially devoted to the hitherto rather neglected chamber music written by British composers. Mr. Fowles started his venture last winter, and met with warm praise and fair support from musicians. I trust his second season may prove even more satisfactory.

The Queen has subscribed for 20 seats for the Purcell Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 21, and general subscriptions are coming in in the most satisfactory manner. There is every probability of enough money being realised to defray the expenses of the two new organ cases for the two divisions of the Abbey organ. The cost of these is estimated at £2,000, and it is intended that the proceeds of the service on the 21st prox. shall be devoted to the purpose.

Our popular and accomplished tenor, Mr. Ben Davies, is for the second time making a great success in Germany. His voice, his singing, and production are immensely praised by the German critics, who also say he exceeds all their native artists.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

Amongst the notes sent home by Mr. Jackson on his expedition towards the North Pole is an account of an adventure with a Polar bear, which nearly cost Mr. Jackson his life. He says: "I heard the dogs barking on the floes, so I followed the barking for two miles and found a big bear making rushes at the dogs. I wounded the animal badly at the first shot, and he took to the water. Coming out again he made for Meire Channel, with the dogs after me. As he was distancing me, I fired a long shot at him, but as it was dark and misty with falling snow I was not sure whether I hit him or not. But it had the effect of making him return to the edge of the water. As I had

left the house hastily, with only three cartridges, and had fired two, I had now only one left, so, wishing to make sure of him, I went up to within six or seven yards of the brute. He rushed at me first, with his head down, and I fired, but as I did so he raised his head, and my bullet went between his legs. Another minute he was upon me with his jaws wide open and a regulation menagerie roar. I had just time to ram the rifle barrel, with all my force into his mouth and draw it back for another thrust. This was, apparently, a trifle too much for him, as he whipped sharp round and took to the water."

Apropos of my notelette in our last issue on woodpeckers, I have just read a pamphlet, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, on the food of the American species of this bird and also on the peculiarities of their tongues. The authors come to the conclusion that woodpeckers are to be reckoned as beneficial birds on account of the enormous number of insects they destroy (ascertained by examining the stomachs of 679 specimens), and the slight amount of injury they cause to trees. One of them, however, has got a rather bad habit of eating fruit and boring holes through the bark of trees and sucking out the sap. The trees so attacked generally die within a year or two; but the amount of damage thus caused is counterbalanced by the destruction of hosts of insects and does not justify the persecution.

I have often heard of so-called singing mice, but it was not until the other day that I had had an opportunity of seeing a specimen. The little animal had been caught in a trap, and there could be no doubt that it was suffering from an affection of the lungs or throat, and the noise which it made was not voluntary. It sounded exactly like the wheeze of a person suffering from bronchitis, the volume of which was increased by its quick breathing consequent upon the fright caused by its captive position.

OLD IZAAK.

The variations of animals under domestication are so extraordinary that there is little to be wondered at when people who are previously unacquainted with the appearance of their ancestors, or perhaps have never given the matter a thought, are sometimes not easily convinced when a certain strange-looking animal is placed before them and told that that is the original form of another well-known animal. Take, for instance, the canary. This bird has been kept as a pet in England for about 300 years. When first introduced from Madeira and the Canary Islands it very much resembled our canaries—a greenish back and yellowish head and breast. But through domestication it has undergone such remarkable modifications that it is difficult to imagine that the little green bird was the original form of our familiar pets, especially of some of the more curious breeds, such as the crested and Norfolk.

In the large hall of the Natural History Museum are two very fine cases showing the divergences of certain birds from their original types, viz. that containing the different breeds of the domestic pigeon and that in which several specimens of the Japanese fowl, with their tremendous long tail feathers (some measuring over 9 feet long) are exhibited. In this latter case are also shown eight varieties of the canary, which are placed alongside of some specimens of the wild birds which had been brought from the Canary Islands. An examination of these interesting exhibits will at once show what amazing results are obtained through domestication, and will perhaps dispel the hesitation of some people in giving credence to other statements of similar facts.

A correspondent has asked me whether it is the dromedary or the camel that has but one hump on its back. As I believe there is a considerable amount of uncertainty in the minds of many people on this subject it may not be out of place to devote one of my notelettes to it. The Arabian camel is the true camel, but it is popularly called dromedary (*Camelus dromedarius* of zoologists), and is the one which carries a single hump. This animal is found in Africa as well as in Asia, and is of greater height and less clumsy-looking than the species ordinarily spoken of as the camel. The latter is an inhabitant of Central Asia, and has two humps; it is further distinguishable from the Arabian species by the greater length of its hair and more shaggy appearance.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending Oct. 29 include a brown capuchin, 2 Hunter's spiny mice, a king parrot, an ortolan hunting a spider monkey, a common boar, a macaque monkey, and a white-tailed gnu. The brown capuchin is a species of monkey which inhabits the forests of Guiana, where it goes about in troops of about a dozen individuals. It is seldom met with on the ground, preferring to travel through the branches of the high trees, which mode of progression is much facilitated by its being the possessor of most monkeys, of a long prehensile tail. Its chief food consists of fruit and the buds of trees, but it also feeds on birds, eggs and insects. The capuchin is easily tamed and makes an amusing and affectionate pet.

THE ACTOR.

Of course Wednesday was a great night at the Haymarket. "All London" had desired to be there, and a large part of it actually was there. The Prince and Princess of Wales had a stare box, and Mr. Du Maurier and his family (with whom was Mrs. Moore) had the one opposite. Immediately in front of me in the stalls was Sir Edward Clarke; just behind me, Lord Russell of Killowen. Sir Frank Lockwood was not far off, and scattered about were Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Pinero, Mr. and Mrs. Labouchere, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft, Miss Florence St. John, and Miss Elizabeth Robins.

The Queen has subscribed for 20 seats for the Purcell Memorial Service at Westminster Abbey on Nov. 21, and general subscriptions are coming in in the most satisfactory manner. There is every probability of enough money being realised to defray the expenses of the two new organ cases for the two divisions of the Abbey organ. The cost of these is estimated at £2,000, and it is intended that the proceeds of the service on the 21st prox. shall be devoted to the purpose.

On the programme of "Trilby" one finds the name of "Miss Dorothea Baird—her first appearance in London." Now, this would be accurate enough if it read "her first appearance in the West-end of London," but it is not accurate as it stands. I went down to Camberwell specially, some months ago, to see Miss Baird in Mr. Ben Greet's revival of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." I had been told that she was "a coming" woman, and I accepted the invitation to witness her performance, which was very pretty and engaging, and gave promise of better things to follow.

"A Squire of Dames" is by no means an exact or approximate equivalent for "L'Amie des Femmes." Still, as the title of the next Criterion production, it will serve—the more especially as Mr. Carton may have so remodelled Dumas' play as to make the central figure, Dumas' De Ryons is really "a ladies' friend;" not "a ladies' man" or "a woman's man" (as has been suggested), but a species of "help in time of trouble"—confidant, a guide, and an assistant. "A Squire

of Dames" suggests mere politeness and gallantry.

When "The Mikado" was revived at the Savoy in June, 1888, Miss Jessie Bond, Miss Brandram, Mr. Grossmith, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Barrington all resumed their original parts. The newcomers were Mr. J. G. Robertson (Nanki-Poo), Mr. R. Cummings (Pish-Tush), Mr. R. Lewis (Go-To), Miss Sybil Grey (Peep-Bo), and Miss Geraldine (Yum-Yum). On Wednesday next Miss Bond, Miss Brandram, and Mr. Barrington will once more be to the fore, and a tremendous reception awaits them. I look forward, too, with pleasure to the Ko-ho of Mr. Passmore and the Nanki-Poo of Mr. Kenningham.

Miss Florence Perry, who will be the new Yum-Yum, well deserves her promotion to the place of prima donna. She was, it will be remembered, the seconda donna in "The Chieftain," and since then she has played the leading feminine part in "Baron Golosh" at the Duke of York's (then the Trafalgar).

She made her first appearance in London, I remember, as the heroine of a comic opera by Mr. Arthur Ropes and Mr. Osmond Carr which had a brief run at the Vandome. A younger sister of Miss Clara Perry (Mrs. Ben Davies), she has progressed steadily in her art and in the estimation of the public.

What is this about Mr. Henry Arthur Jones dropping the "Jones" out of his name, and electing to be known as Mr. Henry Arthur? The "Daily News" gave currency to the rumour on Wednesday, and on the same day I was informed on authority that the paragraph was "unauthorised." That, however, is not the same as "incorrect."

I hear that when the time comes for producing the pantomime at Drury Lane, "Cheer, Boys, Cheer" will be transferred to the Olympic, where "True Blue" will not now be produced. So, at least, I am told.

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The usual reports reach me from Datchet, Sunbury, Kingston, and other stations, the most notable fish taken being a club of 4lb., caught by Dr. Bateman, fishing with John Keens at Datchet. Jack up to 7lb., we have come to grief at Sunbury, together with some perch, one of which went 1lb., and J. Knight at Kingston has had a 1lb. rush among other capital fish.

There is nothing noteworthy to report from the Lea, but several matches are to be fished at Broxbourne, the Rye House, and St. Margaret's, within the next few days, which will, it is hoped, show good results. Lea fishing generally has not been up to the mark for some time past, and the despondent statement made to the Anglers' Association lately with regard to the effect of the drainage works upon some of their waters do not add to the hope of improvement. The Lea unquestionably contains good fish, but the river itself wants thorough looking after if it is again to yield anything like the sport for which it was once so famous.

The Central Association friendly competition in their Pulborough waters proved an unqualified success. There were 147 entries, 31 competitors weighed in, so that the 26 prizes were all won. Mr. Glass, of the Waltham Green, was first with 3lb. 3oz., and Messrs. Fletcher (Central), Nelson (Lincoln), Frances (Great Northern Brothers), came next in the order named. The start and weighing in took place from the spacious grounds of the Arun Hotel, where everything is very neatly arranged, and the proprietor very heartily thanked. The committee and friends sat down to a capital dinner at the Coffee House Tavern, the manager of which (Mr. Holliman) is one of the most active bailiffs of the association. What with a look in at the Swan (now thoroughly transformed under its new management), dianer at the Coffee House, and tea at the Arun, all present, whether spectators or fisherman, spent a thoroughly enjoyable day. Photographs of some of the most prominent anglers were, of course, taken.

About 3,000 good stock perch have been added to the Welsh Harp water at Hendon during the week, by its spirited proprietor, Mr. John Warner. They were placed in the lake in presence of Mr. Arnold and other subscribers to the fishery.

The Pictorial Society's meeting at the Holborn Restaurant on Monday last, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. W. Zachendorf, was largely attended. The head of the snap-fish from New Zealand (displaying its powerful teeth), set up by Messrs. Williams, and lent by Mr. T. R. Sachs (president), was on view. Dr. Head, Mr. G. W. Fletcher, and Mr. H. L. W. Godwin gave some interesting details of their recent angling experiences. Mr. Godwin being the fortunate captor of a 17lb. jack.

Mr. J. C. Wilcock reads a paper on the "Antiquity of Salt Water Angling from Rocks, Quays, and Boats," before the British Sea Anglers' Society, at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Wednesday next, at 8 p.m. I hear some good sea fish have lately been taken, and is seldom met with on the ground, preferring to travel through the branches of the high trees, which mode of progression is much facilitated by its being the possessor of most monkeys, of a long prehensile tail. Its chief food consists of fruit and the buds of trees, but it also feeds on birds, eggs and insects. The capuchin is easily tamed and makes an amusing and affectionate pet.

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The British minister has, it is clear, fallen into a really deplorable condition; it is actually the case that the poor man can no longer afford to adorn himself with jewellery. At the Nuneaton County Court the other day, no fewer than 23 of these unfortunate fellows were condemned for balance owing on gold watches, gold chains, and pretty trinkets. Of course, it is absolutely certain that they would have honestly paid these debts had they been able; it follows, therefore, that their wages did not run far enough to admit of that being done. Shameful! Mr. Tom Mann might well take the incident as the theme for a 70-shilling lecture on the starvation of labour by capital.

Some good jack have lately been caught, among the best being one of 16lb., taken by Mr. A. H. Hillam, hon. sec. of the London School Board Anglers. It was caught in Dorseyshire, and Cooper has it for preservation.

The committee of the Thames Angling Preservation Society met on Tuesday last, Mr. T. Crumpton (deputy chairman) presiding. The society has a balance of £35 4s. 6d. in hand, but funds will soon be wanted beyond this. Questions relative to netting in the tidal water; night punt fishing at Kingston, and destruction of fish in the tide, were dealt with. A complaint against a keeper for removing a rye-peck fixed near Haliday's Hole, at Shepperton, was investigated, and some misunderstanding found to prevail. It is illegal to leave stakes of any kind in the river, and the practice is one that must be discouraged. The committee decided to ask the conservators to issue a leaflet, warning all persons against so doing, which it is hoped will prevent a repetition of the occurrence. Mr. R. B. Marston wrote, bringing under notice a generous offer of 3,000 young salmon for the Thames, but the committee were of opinion that it would be useless to expend money in placing these in the river, so long as it remained in its present impure condition. Mr. Marston (judging from his letter) was a gentleman in the Midlands, who is the proud possessor of a little orchard, had such a prodigious crop this year that he was thinking of feeding pigs with the surplus, when a friend whispered to him, "Try jam-making." It was done, with the result of universal family contentment, and the saving of much money erst spent on butter.

The South Bermondsey Club and Institute Fiscaitators fished a punt match at Twickenham last week, and good shows of fish (roach and dace) were weighed in. Mr. J. H. Davies came first with 6lb. 15oz.; and Mr. Thomas second, with 6lb. 10oz. The

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JACK ALLROUND.

"Housekeeper," "A. P.," and "Sarah S." wish to pickle red cabbage. Select firm, well-grown heads and remove all the outside, loose, or decayed leaves, also cut out the stem that runs up into the centre of the cabbage; for this purpose it is convenient to cut the head of the cabbage in halves or quarters, cutting it down from top to stem, and when the hard stem has been removed proceed to cut the cabbage across in very thin slices. Put these on a large dish, sprinkling them plentifully with salt as you go on. When all the cabbage is cut up cover it over with another dish and let it stand for 24 hours, or, as some find more convenient, let it stand for six hours, then elevate one side of the under dish so that the juice of the cabbage may run away for the remaining 18 hours. If the dish is not raised in 6 hours to let off the juice, the cabbage after the 24 hours must be put into a colander to drain it off. When drained by either method it may be further dried by putting it into a clean white cloth and moving the cloth so as to absorb all, or as much as possible, of the moisture. While the cabbage is lying in the salt you should prepare the pickle. The quantity will of course be regulated by the amount of cabbage you mean to preserve. To each quart of vinegar allow half an ounce of ginger well bruised, one ounce of whole black pepper, and a little cayenne according to taste; boil these together, then set them to get cold. Put the drained cabbage into a clean and dry crock or glass jar, and pour the cold spiced vinegar over it, distributing the spices as evenly as you can. To improve the colour, a little bruised cochineal may be boiled with the vinegar. When done tie down carefully with bladder to exclude air, and store in a dry place. The pickle will be ready for use in a week.

I have to thank "Fox" for the following addition to the several recipes correspondents have from time to time sent me in reply to the constant requests I get for a recipe for cleaning scarlet hunting coats and Volunteer uniforms. Take 15 drops of turpentine, 15 drops of oil of lavender, and 45 grains cochineal, or in place of turpentine, 45 grains cochineal, and 15 drops of oil of lavender. Wall pound these together, add one quart of boiling water, and stir well till dissolved, and rinse after 30 minutes with clean soft water if possible. The last 10 words are somewhat ambiguous. The mixture is pretty strong in acids or salts, but I suppose the words imply that it is to be left on the coat for 30 minutes, and then "rinsed" or "sponged" (?) off with clean soft water.

Four correspondents ask how to clean buckskin hunting breeches, and among these "Fox" specially asks how to polish the breeches; "E. G." complains that the paste he makes up, composed of "gum arabic and white lead powder," turns out hard and stiff; while "Vallet de Chambre" finds his turn out "a nasty brown smoky colour." I do not think I can do better than repeat the directions sent me some years ago by a correspondent, who says:—"I have cleaned hunting breeches for years with success in this way: When the breeches are taken off break up all the old paste with a brush and lukewarm water, and give them one coat of paste—Proprietary I use—then let them dry; next day rub all that coat of paste off and give them an other coat; let them dry, rub them out again, then use another coat of paste with a little gun tragacanth (commonly known among mechanics as gun dragon, a name belonging to quite another gum) in it, and polish off with French chalk with the palm of the hand, then wipe them down with an old silk handkerchief, and hang them up in a cool place to soften."

Sheep's tongues are often salted, and may be cooked in various ways. Here is an excellent method when the tongues are fresh or unsalted, which I give to "Oxford." Put the fresh tongues in a sauceman with water, adding a little common salt, a pinch of salt-potato, some black pepper, and allspice. Let them boil gently till perfectly tender, then skin and split them down the middle. Dip them in dissolved butter, then in crusty bread rapsings, and set them to brown nicely on the gridiron. Serve them in a hot dish, and just before sending them to table pour a little good brown gravy round them.

I have a simple sideboard, light-coloured oak polished. I am desirous to colour this the fancy of the Volunteer force that many members will be pleased to hear that a strong effort is being made in influential quarters to induce the National Rifle Association to take up the cause of the volunteers, and that the Association has been asked to set about darkening some light oak furniture. The first thing in both cases is to get off the polish or varnish completely. Unless you do that thoroughly, the colouring will not take except in patches here and there. You can work it off with spirits of wine and turpentine, using also an assistant fine pumice powder or, when the wood is quite dry, fine glasspaper. I have often done it myself, with a strong solution of washing soda in hot water, alternating with a rubbing of fine glasspaper when the wood was quite dry. This is sometimes a tedious business, but you must get the oak perfectly free of all trace of polish or varnish before attempting anything else. Then, for the darkening of the oak some lay on liquid ammonia with a rag or brush. A decoction of green walnut shells laid on to the oak again and again will bring it to any depth of shade, even nearly black. There are several other methods. A favourite one with continental cabinet-makers, when they wish to make new oak furniture like old is to stain it first well with strong coffee, after which to make it very dark, iron filings mixed with a little sulphuric acid and water are put on with a sponge, and allowed to dry between each application until the right colour is arrived at. After this French polishing or brush varnishing is proceeded with in the usual way.

I am asked by "Fanny," "E. A. N.," "S. S.," and "F. F. S." how to pickle vegetables. Thinly peel three marrow, and remove the pulp in the centre with the seeds, cut the marrow either into dice or into small strips or flat square pieces—they must not be cut large—sprinkle them well with salt as you go on, and let them lie on a large dish for 12 hours to draw out the water, then set them to drain in a colander for about three hours. Have ready two quarts of vinegar, one ounce ground ginger, one ounce turmeric, half a pound of sugar, half a pound shallots, and a little cayenne pepper; boil these for 15 minutes, then take out the shallots and add the marrow, and boil for 10 minutes longer. It is ready for use as soon as cold. If stored, it should, when cold, be put into clean dry glass bottles or crocks, and well tied down to exclude air. But the correspondent who gave me the recipe said the pickle was so popular in her household that it was eaten up quickly, so she never had tested how long it would keep.

A correspondent from Austria writes:— "I have a large chicken farm. To save expensive food I use the heads of eels, and crush the heads with a meat chopper machine after having boiled them. They only keep a day or two. The query is, what answer is? How could I make them with a cheap powder which would keep a month or two (without salt) like the meat powders which come from America?" I cannot suggest a reply to this.

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

Malvern. Lord Methuen on Sunday issued his report on the night march. The command of all ranks is given to him on, with some pride being bestowed upon the regimental cyclists, of which importance in London work he holds a very high opinion, and the good practice of the signalmen is highly commended. In view of the fact that there were some 13,000 men in the column, the march was considered to have been carried out very little credit to the public traffic, although it took a brigade of over 2,000 men quite 10 minutes in its way to let off the juice, the cabbage after the 24 hours must be put into a colander to drain it off. When drained by either method it may be further dried by putting it into a clean white cloth and moving the cloth so as to absorb all, or as much as possible, of the moisture. While the cabbage is lying in the salt you should prepare the pickle. The quantity will of course be regulated by the amount of cabbage you mean to preserve. To each quart of vinegar allow half an ounce of ginger well bruised, one ounce of whole black pepper, and a little cayenne according to taste; boil these together, then set them to get cold. Put the drained cabbage into a clean and dry crock or glass jar, and pour the cold spiced vinegar over it, distributing the spices as evenly as you can. To improve the colour, a little bruised cochineal may be boiled with the vinegar. When done tie down carefully with bladder to exclude air, and store in a dry place. The pickle will be ready for use in a week.

The regimental cyclists paraded at Chelsea Barracks under command of the Coldestream Guards, and were instrumental in keeping the general informed of the exact progress and position of each of the columns. In addition, a party under Lieut. Matheson, Coldstream Guards, patrolled the roads in front of the place of concentration. The 1st Division, the 2nd South Middlesex, numbering 13 regiments and one corps, were specially engaged as brigadiers' reserves, and assembling at the Magazine in Hyde Park, marched at the head of No. 1 column formed of the South London Brigade.

The metropolitan inter-regimental water polo tournament was completed at the St. George's Baths, Buckingham Palace-road, on Tuesday. The Hox. Artillery Company contested the final heat with the London Rifle Brigade, winning easily by 10 goals to 4, and gaining the Cheshire Cup. The 1st and 2nd regiments, and the silver medals presented by the Tapscott S.C. for the H.A.C. were also successful last year.

Last week brought the H.A.C. shooting season to a close, the Gold Jewel was won by Sergt. Healy with 305 points, the Silver by Sergt. Parwell with 303 points, and the Bronze by Pte. G. D. Parker with 285.

The official report on the National Artillery Association meeting, at Shoburyness, Lancashire, is most encouraging to the members. Col. R. M. Stewart, R.A., has been elected President of the School of Gunnery, says that the one week's camp was attended by 61 officers and 1,456 rank and file, the largest number that have yet encamped there at one time. The new conditions of service, the competitions for the Queen's Prize, Position and Garrison Artillery, were a step in the right direction to meet with rapidity and accuracy and to hit an object on the move are good and practical tests of all-round efficiency, and the two new series afforded a good realistic trial of the combined effort and skill of a battery or group, as well as that of the gunner. It would be of very great advantage to the competitors in the Garrison Queen's Prize if they could have two or three days' preliminary training there during the week preceding the meeting, which could be arranged as far as the Shoburyness authorities are concerned.

The report states that the work of the Position Artillery was characterized by extremely good drill, but in nearly every competition the times taken were too long, and in "Despatch Ordnance" the riding and driving was indifferent, except in the driving, which was done with great accuracy, who had been trained in regular forms; and the greatest praise is given for the work done in the repository competition. The Garrison Artillery made many mistakes in ranging, and in group firing at a moving target, though there was an improvement on last year's result, which could be learned before officers could be gained; more practice required, and there were a good many cases of a battery or group, as well as that of the gunner.

Lord Londesborough or Lord de Ros is likely to get the lordship-in-waiting which Lord Londesborough vacates as Governor of the Isle of Man.

The Archibishop of Canterbury has returned to Adington Park from visiting Lord and Lady Wantage at Lockinge Park, Berkshire, and Dean Farrar at the Denbury, Canterbury.

The soldier who has arrived in town from Carlisle, leaving on Nov. 20 for the Engadine, where he intends to stay until the meeting of Parliament.

Sir Redvers Butler returned to town last week from Downes, in Devonshire, where he has been passing the autumn, and has resumed his official duties at the War Office.

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SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From the Woods.)

Lord Lansdowne has replaced Lord James as Minister-in-Attendance on the Queen, and he will come direct to London on leaving Balmoral.

On Thursday morning the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge had three and half hours' conference with Mr. G. C. Colvile, and were given a large number of rabbits in the famous Lynn covers.

The Prince and Princess

LAST WEEK'S ITEMS.

New casuual wards, which have been built at a cost of £22,000, have just been opened at St. George's-in-the-East.

At King's Hill, Wednesbury, on Saturday, Mary Barrington, who had for some time been ill-health, fell downstairs, fracturing her skull, and shortly afterwards she died.

At Bury St Edmunds last week Harriet Conway, a married woman, aged 37, was committed for trial charged with the murder of her illegitimate infant at Great Welnetham.

News has reached Berlin from Wray that the greater portion of the town of Lassocin, in the government of Radom, has been destroyed by fire.

The health of Prince Bismarck, apart from occasional attacks of neuralgia in the face, is at the present time excellent, and he goes out regularly.

The French Budget Committee has fixed the stamp duty on Foreign Government bonds at 50 centimes per 100 francs and on other foreign securities at 2 per cent.

An explosion of fire-damp occurred on Saturday in a coal-mine at Dourges, in the Fass de Calais. Three miners were killed and 8 others were injured.

At Dartford on Saturday, Alfred Ernest Collett, of Fishergate-street, Salisbury, was committed for trial on a charge of forging and uttering a cheque for £3 15s. at Swanscombe.

According to the Paris "Figaro," it is certain that Mgr. Satolli, Apostolic delegate in the United States, will be created a cardinal at the next Consistory.

A servant named Pick, living at Stamford, was burnt to death. She was dusting a mantelpiece, and her clothes accidentally caught fire.

On Saturday the body of Thomas Nelson, mate of s.s. Ensign, was found in Irvine Harbour. Deceased, who belonged to Glasgow, leaves a widow and family.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the invitation to be present at the Lord Mayor's banquet, at the Guildhall, on Nov. 9. Sir M. H. Beach and the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie will also attend.

Last week Robert Grant, of Tindall-street, Brixton-road, fell from the roof of a house in St. Oswald-place, Lambeth. He was removed to St. Thomas's Hospital suffering from concussion of the brain.

According to intelligence received from Scutari (Albania) a sanguinary fight has occurred between the Mahomedan and the Roman Catholics at that town. "There were some killed and wounded on both sides.

The officials of the London Cab Drivers' Trade Union state that no action will be taken by the union with regard to the notice issued by Messrs. Phillips and Brickland with whom.

Regard to Sunday work.

A young collier named Joseph Rhodes hung himself in his bed-room in Elyse, late on Oct. 25, and on his wife waking up she saw the body of her husband suspended at the back of the door.

A joiner, named Hugh Perkins, was last week engaged in some alterations on the Duke of Sutherland's estate at Trentham, when a wall suddenly collapsed, falling on the man, and killing him instantly.

At Brighton on Saturday, Eva Knight, 27, was charged on remand with the attempted murder of her illegitimate child, Una, aged 7, and was committed for trial at the next Assizes.

Acknowledging the congratulations of his constituents, Baron de Worms says that although no longer a member of the House of Commons, he by no means contemplates retirement from active political work.

A workman employed at Bullock's lime works, South Croydon, on Saturday found the dead body of a man almost cremated on one of the kilns. The left leg and arm were burnt off, and the corpse was beyond recognition.

A body was found on Saturday at the foot of the cliff at Newhaven Harbour by a boy. It proved to be that of Harry Salmon, an actor, working at the Bridge Hotel, Newhaven. Deceased was last seen alive on Friday, and appears to have been in the water 8 or 9 hours.

The commissioners of the Camberwell Public Free Libraries have decided to apply to the Local Government Board for its sanction to a loan for the erection of a public library at Nunhead, where recently they have acquired a suitable site for the purpose.

Henry Richardson, for many years a resident of Derby, who at one time was one of the largest curriers in England, was about noon on Saturday walking along the station at Burton-on-Trent when he fell down, and died almost immediately.

Lord Londonderry on Saturday opened the new club premises of the new Seaburn Working Men's Conservative Association, which has been erected at his lordship's expense. This is the third Conservative club he has given, and a fourth is in course of completion.

Three thousand colliers employed at Lancaster's Colliery, Blaina, Mon., suspended work on Saturday, and at a meeting held the same day resolved that until the management were prepared to negotiate upon several grievances placed before them by the men's committee they should remain idle.

William Evans, aged 18, was committed for trial at Rochester on Saturday, on a charge of burglary at the residence of Colonel Leggett, of the Ordnance Store Department, while the inmates were asleep. The robbery was a most audacious one, the burglar sleeping for 3 hours in the house before leaving.

In the presence of a large number of persons, Mr. Michael Williams, chairman of the Board of Directors, on Saturday cut the first sod for the vertical shaft at Dolcoath, Camborne. The shaft is to be sunk 500 fathoms, and will effect an enormous saving in the cost of haulage.

Great excitement was caused in the French Chamber of Deputies on Saturday by a miner, who had obtained admission to the gallery of the House, crying out excitedly "Vive la France," and throwing a handful of flowers on the benches below. He continued yelling until arrested.

William Hancock, 44, stonemason, of Harringay-road, Hornsey, who, as reported last week was charged with disorderly conduct and refusing to quit the Unwin Arms, Turnpike-lane, Hornsey, was brought up on remand at Highgate, and fined 20s. and costs, or in default 14 days.

On Saturday 64 fresh cases of fever were admitted to the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. Of these 51 were cases of scarlet fever, 10 of diphtheria, and three of enteric fever. There are now 3,514 patients under treatment in the eight district hospitals of the managers.

The South Staffordshire coroner held an inquest at Wednesbury on Saturday on the body of Henry Phipps, steam-hammer driver.

At Worship-street last week, Alfred Thompson, cabinet maker, was remanded, charged with preventing another cabinet maker, named Porter, doing work. The latter was a non-unionist.

On the occasion of the recent visit of Miss Clara Butt to Balmoral, the Queen was pleased to show her appreciation of the young contralto's talent by bestowing upon her the West Surrey, and has received the Bursary medal.

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The South Staffordshire coroner held an inquest at Wednesbury on Saturday on the body of Alfred Oliver Eadon, of Liverpool, whose body was found in the sea.

Evidence was given showing that deceased was depressed on account of his sweetheart having refused to marry him. Verdict: Found dead.

P.C. Hoadley, who has just retired from the Metropolitan Police after 22 years' service, has been presented with a silver watch, subscribed for by the sergeants and constables of the Kensington sub-division, as a mark of their esteem and respect.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor.

You are requested to inform the readers of your valuable paper that our new edition of "Gentleman's Magazine" is ready, and shall be pleased to post them to us for delivery pending as a present with their name and address upon the cover.

It is a very interesting and instructive part of our special series, which gives such satisfaction to those who are fond of history.

The husband, it was stated, refused to work, and the bench said he was a thorough blackguard. The woman was discharged.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Editor.

Mr. G. H. Smith, 12, St. Martin's-lane, London, E.C., is the author of "Gentleman's Magazine," and is a member of the Royal Society of Arts.

He is a man of great knowledge and experience, and has written many valuable articles on various subjects.

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EXPLOSION IN THE STRAND.

FALL OF TWO HOUSES.

MANY PERSONS INJURED. A terrible explosion, believed to be due to a leakage of gas, occurred on Tuesday night in New Church-court, Strand. New Church-court is a passage leading from the Strand into White Hart-street, and faces Somerset House. The court is bottle-shaped, the entrance from the Strand being considerably narrower than the back portion. The court consists of houses tenanted mostly by workers in Covent Garden Market. Thirteen persons were believed to have been in No. 27 at the time of the disaster, but 10 of these were subsequently accounted for. At about 7 o'clock a loud report was heard by the neighbours in the court, and immediately afterwards No. 27, a house of three or four floors, lay at their feet a burning mass. The house collapsed like a pack of cards, and carried with it portions of the walls and roofs of the adjoining houses.

WORK OF RESCUE.

Div.-insp. Wood and a large body of police were soon on the scene, followed by Supt. Pearce, Metropolitan Fire Brigade, and his engines and men from Clerkenwell. The ruins were ablaze, and of these the firemen took charge, working in the midst of great danger. Meanwhile the police rescued from the ruins of the adjoining houses 5 persons, 3 men and 2 women, all severely injured, and they were taken to the hospital. To facilitate the work of the firemen the police speedily cleared the court of people, and in accomplishing this a very painful scene occurred. A poor woman attempted to reach the fallen building, in which, she said, she had only a few minutes previously left her daughter with 5 younger children to look after. She explained that they were all on the second floor in the front room.

TWO FIREMEN BURIED.

On the arrival of the brigade 6 firemen were specially told off to search the ruins as far as possible, and these officers, including Fireman Sells, belonging to the headquarters division at Southwark, and Fireman Sprague at once set to work.

They could see 2 of the bodies, 1 being that of a woman, and, while recovering these, the upper part of the house suddenly gave way, burying the 2 firemen whose names have been mentioned, together with 2 other victims of the original accident. The other 4 officers fortunately escaped. The men immediately began the work of rescue, and,

MISS EDITH LANCASTER.

After the rescue of the missing man the search parties did not continue for long their excavations, because, as they had shifted the whole of the ruins, their labours had confirmed the belief, based on the absence of inquiry from missing relatives, that no one else had been entombed. It was still early on Wednesday morning, when, the firemen having for the most part returned to their stations, a body of men engaged by the Works Department of the L.C.C. arrived at New Church-court. In the first place they erected hoardings across the narrow thoroughfare, about a dozen yards from either end of the gap indicating where the two houses had stood. They next shored up the contiguous buildings, regarding the stability of which grave fears were entertained. Daylight brought crowds of spectators on the spot, but the police stationed at either extremity of the court denied ingress to all save those who could allege substantial reason for admission. By these privileged few a pathetic sight was witnessed. Upon the cleared party, the squares of wallpaper indicated where little rooms had been, and quite a number of pictures—honey photographs and coloured prints for the most part—were to be seen, hanging askew on their nails. For the rest, there were terrible rents and gaps in the adjoining houses, showing at once how powerful and how unequally distributed had been the force of the explosion. These things were noted especially by one spectator, Col. Majendie, of the Criminal Office, who paid two visits to the locality during the morning. Pathetic stories are told of the straits to which residents of the court were reduced on Tuesday night, though it would seem that these poor persons were one and all the recipients of great neighbourly kindness. Many of the rooms in the vicinity are now overcrowded, even beyond the normal degree, as an outcome of the hospitable reception of those whom the explosions have rendered homeless. The fortunate absence of the bulk of the tenants from the gasworks arrived on the spot soon afterwards and tore up the pavements in order to cut off the gas, which was still feeding the flames. Sprague was rescued badly injured on Wednesday morning, and died a few hours afterwards.

DIOCESE OF SPRAGUE.

It seemed only too probable on Tuesday night that Sprague had been crushed to death. His comrade Sprague, however, could not be discovered, and the worst fears were entertained as to his condition. Despite this apprehension, the brigade displayed redoubled energy in their quest. A large body of men from the gasworks arrived on the spot soon afterwards and tore up the pavements in order to cut off the gas, which was still feeding the flames. Sprague was rescued badly injured on Wednesday morning, and died a few hours afterwards.

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PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPES.

Some most providential escapes have to be recorded. Thus, at the time of the disaster, on the top floor of No. 26, there were three brothers named Lygo, of ages varying from 11 to 24, and it is marvellous that they should all have reached the ground without sustaining severe injuries. During the absence of their parents these children were under the care of a woman named Alice Gay, who, with her baby, was in their company at the time of the occurrence. In an account of her experience she says: "I was just going to put the children to bed, when for fun they ran into the front room. I went after them, and then experienced the great joy of seeing their comrade alive. Covered with dirt, haggard, and hardly recognisable for the vigorous man who had dashed into the court 10 hours before, he smiled faintly and whispered words of gratitude and hope. 'I am so glad you have come,' he said. 'I shall be all right again soon.' His head seemed uninjured, but he did not move it. Heavy beams lay across his chest and legs, so that his body was tightly wedged. Surgeons were at hand, and they administered brandy to the sufferer, who had closed his eyes and seemed unconscious. Then, with elaborate care, the firemen set about the task of releasing and lifting the beams. It was nearly two hours before they had unpinioned their comrade, to whom restorative had meanwhile been from time to time administered. Strong arms gently lifted and placed him on the ambulance, and he was borne from the court to King's College Hospital. On his way his lips moved every now and then, but what he said was not audible. The sufferer came under the charge of one of the house surgeons, Mr. Rice. Some ribs and a leg were broken, and it was manifest that several internal injuries had been sustained, but his condition rendered anything like a thorough examination impossible, and, indeed, superfluous, for it was only too apparent that he had not many hours to live. During the morning his comrades at Southwark Bridge-road, on the strength of the news that he was cheerful and able to talk when rescued, were buoyed up with hope of his ultimate recovery, but at midday the bulletin received from the hospital conveyed the sad assurance that such an expectation was vain. He died in the hospital the same evening. Fourth-class Fireman M. E. Sprague was 26 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child, and Mrs. Sprague's state of health is such as to intensify the sympathy felt with her. The deceased fireman resided at 2, Birdcage Buildings, Southwark Bridge-road.

THE INJURED.

Some 27 persons were injured, and of these the greater number were treated in King's College Hospital, and sent either to relatives or to their homes. Seven persons were detained, and of these one, Elizabeth Crawley, aged 18, is suffering from wounds in the head that render her condition critical. The house surgeon in charge of the case is Mr. Oliver, who says of his other patients that their injuries, though in some cases severe, are attended by no symptoms justifying alarm.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official report of the disaster, drawn up by Capt. J. Sexton Simonds, chief officer of the brigade, is as follows: "Called at 6.56 p.m. to 26 and 27, New Church-court, Strand, W.C., which are let out in tenements, the landlord being Mr. J. Hawkin, 17, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, W.C. The supposed cause of the fire was an explosion of gas. Where the premises are insured is not known. Damage: Two houses, each of about 12 rooms, and contents severely damaged by explosion and fire, and fallen down; 27 persons injured by shock, contusions, cuts, burns, &c., and taken to hospitals. Called at the same time to 25, New Church-court, Strand, W.C. This is also let out in tenements, the name of the landlord and the office where insured being reported as unknown. Damage: Part of side and front blown out; roof of building and contents severely damaged by explosion. No. 24, also let out in

tenements; building and contents damaged by explosion. Nos. 22 and 23, Strand; occupier, Mr. G. A. Loveridge; a restaurant; landlord, Mr. Loveridge, insured in the Atlas Office, policy Nos. 659,419 and 677,133. Damage: Side, front and ground floor, and contents severely damaged by explosion and dirt. No. 33, Strand; occupier, Mr. H. A. Smith, picture dealer; contents insured in the Sun Office, policy No. 4,729,042. Damage: Window glass broken. No. 33, Strand; occupier, the Strand Newspaper Company; landlord, Mr. M. A. Tarry, 88, Croydon-road, Anerley, S.E.; contents insured in the Sun Office, and the building in the State Office. Damage: Roof, skylights, and window glass damaged by explosion and breakage. No. 33, Strand; occupier, Messrs. Short and Co., wine merchants. Damage: Back and front damaged by explosion; rest of building and contents slightly damaged by breakage and dirt. Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, Angel-court, Strand; let out in tenements. Damage: Back part of buildings and contents damaged by explosion and dirt." It will be noted that this document contains no mention of Fireman Sprague. The curious custom is to omit from these reports particulars of injuries sustained by members of the brigade, and thus, in stating that 27 persons were injured, Capt. Simonds took no account of the wounded firemen.

DISLOCATED HOMES.

After the rescue of the missing man the search parties did not continue for long their excavations, because, as they had shifted the whole of the ruins, their labours had confirmed the belief, based on the absence of inquiry from missing relatives, that no one else had been entombed. It was still early on Wednesday morning, when, the firemen having for the most part returned to their stations, a body of men engaged by the Works Department of the L.C.C. arrived at New Church-court. In the first place they erected hoardings across the narrow thoroughfare, about a dozen yards from either end of the gap indicating where the two houses had stood. They next shored up the contiguous buildings, regarding the stability of which grave fears were entertained. Daylight brought crowds of spectators on the spot, but the police stationed at either extremity of the court denied ingress to all save those who could allege substantial reason for admission. By these privileged few a pathetic sight was witnessed. Upon the cleared party, the squares of wallpaper indicated where little rooms had been, and quite a number of pictures—honey photographs and coloured prints for the most part—were to be seen, hanging askew on their nails. For the rest, there were terrible rents and gaps in the adjoining houses, showing at once how powerful and how unequally distributed had been the force of the explosion. These things were noted especially by one spectator, Col. Majendie, of the Criminal Office, who paid two visits to the locality during the morning. Pathetic stories are told of the straits to which residents of the court were reduced on Tuesday night, though it would seem that these poor persons were one and all the recipients of great neighbourly kindness. Many of the rooms in the vicinity are now overcrowded, even beyond the normal degree, as an outcome of the hospitable reception of those whom the explosions have rendered homeless. The fortunate absence of the bulk of the tenants from the gasworks arrived on the spot soon afterwards and tore up the pavements in order to cut off the gas, which was still feeding the flames. Sprague was rescued badly injured on Wednesday morning, and died a few hours afterwards.

AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD THIEF.

James Kingman, aged 11, a little fellow whose head could not be seen above the dock rail, was charged on remand at North London, with having been concerned with another boy not in custody in stealing a pair of slippers. The mother came forward and said that the boy was wholly beyond her control, and she believed that he was constantly stealing fruit, sweets, and cigarettes. He was always smoking, and she had found it impossible to break him of the habit. The boy said that big boys made him steal, and beat him with sticks if he did not do so. Mr. Marsham said he thought it would be for the child's good if he were sent to an industrial school. Sent to Feltham till he was 16.

DEATH UNDER CHLOROFORM.

Mr. Baxter held an inquest at London Hospital on Samuel Lockley, 41, gunsmith, of Sutton-street, Aston, Birmingham. Mary Evans, wife of a cycle maker, stated she met deceased a few days ago in the street, and then told her that he had tramped up from Birmingham in search of work. Dr. Rogers, house surgeon, stated that deceased was admitted suffering from an internal complaint, for which an operation was necessary. He was placed under chloroform, but before the operation could be performed the deceased turned blue in the face, and all attempts to resuscitate him proved useless. Death was due to heart failure while under the influence of the anaesthetic. Verdict, death by misadventure.

MERCIFUL DECISION.

Elizabeth Epps, 36, married, of Eugenie-road, Rotherhithe, was charged at Greenwich with attempting to commit suicide, and with attempting to murder her child, Nellie Dora, 15 months, by throwing herself and child into the Grand Surrey Canal. Mr. Phillips said that from inquiries made it was found that prisoner had shown great affection for the little child. There were four other children, and all had been exceedingly well cared for and had a very comfortable home. Prisoner promised that she would not again offend in this way, and Mr. Kennedy bound her husband to produce her for judgment if called upon.

MAGISTRATES AND TIED HOUSES.

At Chester Mr. Frank Lloyd, solicitor, applied on behalf of John Partington, for temporary authority to sell at a shop in Cecil-street, Broughton, Chester. The chairman of the bench asked Mr. Lloyd to call his evidence, but informed him that they would afterwards have to consider whether they should agree to tied shops as well as tied houses. It transpired that the Northgate Brewery Company were the owners of the shop, that the license was an off license, and that the rent was £20 a year. A applicant, a railway porter, stated that the house was tied to the brewery company. The chairman said they saw a great difference between this and a much material already removed, and they recommended the tied shop to be removed. Covered with dirt, haggard, and a man barely recognisable for the vigorous man who had dashed into the court 10 hours before, he smiled faintly and whispered words of gratitude and hope. "I am so glad you have come," he said. "I shall be all right again soon." His head seemed uninjured, but he did not move it. Heavy beams lay across his chest and legs, so that his body was tightly wedged. Surgeons were at hand, and they administered brandy to the sufferer, who had closed his eyes and seemed unconscious. Then, with elaborate care, the firemen set about the task of releasing and lifting the beams. It was nearly two hours before they had unpinioned their comrade, to whom restorative had meanwhile been from time to time administered. Strong arms gently lifted and placed him on the ambulance, and he was borne from the court to King's College Hospital. On his way his lips moved every now and then, but what he said was not audible. The sufferer came under the charge of one of the house surgeons, Mr. Rice. Some ribs and a leg were broken, and it was manifest that several internal injuries had been sustained, but his condition rendered anything like a thorough examination impossible, and, indeed, superfluous, for it was only too apparent that he had not many hours to live. During the morning his comrades at Southwark Bridge-road, on the strength of the news that he was cheerful and able to talk when rescued, were buoyed up with hope of his ultimate recovery, but at midday the bulletin received from the hospital conveyed the sad assurance that such an expectation was vain. He died in the hospital the same evening. Fourth-class Fireman M. E. Sprague was 26 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child, and Mrs. Sprague's state of health is such as to intensify the sympathy felt with her. The deceased fireman resided at 2, Birdcage Buildings, Southwark Bridge-road.

HELP TO SUICIDERS.

A committee is being formed to relieve the sufferers from the explosion. Funds may be sent to Mr. Reader, vestry clerk, 151, Strand, W.C. Mr. W. S. Penley has, with becoming and characteristic kindness, arranged to give a benefit performance of "Charlie's Aunt" at the Globe, on Saturday, Nov. 16, in aid of the widow of the fireman Sprague, who has one child, and is soon again to become a mother. Mr. Penley's company have generously and promptly fallen in with his sympathetic views, and as no doubt there are many who would desire to contribute to such a fund, but who may, nevertheless, be unable to attend the theatre, he or his manager, Mr. Goswell, will take charge of any sums that may be entrusted to them. Sprague's remains will be accorded a public funeral, and his widow will receive a pension of 4s. a week. She will also be paid £2 a year in respect of her child.

PROCEEDINGS AT BOW-STREET.

At Bow-street, on Friday, the owners of Nos. 25, 26, and 27, New Church-court, Strand, were summoned by the L.C.C. to show cause why they should not pull down those portions of their premises now standing. Mr. Chivers, who appeared in support of the summonses, explained that the houses in question were those affected by the explosion near the Strand. The men declined to shore up the adjoining property until the rotten walls had been demolished. Mr. Porter, district surveyor of St. Mary-le-Strand, stated that the workmen commenced operations on the morning following the explosion, but it was impossible to shore up while the injured walls were standing. Mr. Lushington then made the order asked for.

LATER DETAILS.

Elizabeth Crawley, who was severely injured by the explosion, is still alive, but is not expected to recover. It has now been determined that the inquest on Fireman Sprague shall be held on Monday, at 11 a.m., at the Vestry Hall, St. Clement Danes. Mr. Hetherington, of 334, Strand, whose back premises afford a view of the ruins caused by the explosion, has made a small charge to each person wishing to view the scene of the disaster. The receipts up to Thursday amounted to £4 4s. 6d., which will be handed over to the general fund.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Dr. Thomas held an inquest at St. Pancras concerning the death of a man unknown, aged about 50, who had called himself "Morrison" and who, on Oct. 23, was found dead in Clarence Gardens, Regent's Park, death being due to a pistol shot through the head. Deceased had, it appeared, engaged a bed-room at the house and represented that he had lost his luggage travelling. By his talk the landlady judged he had come from America. He was apparently a respectable, well-educated man, and gave the name of "Morrison"—William Henry Toomey, a warehouseman, of 1, Charter-street, Walworth, brother of John Toomey, who it is alleged, murdered his wife at Blackpool, and afterwards committed suicide, had identified the deceased as his brother. The coroner remarked that deceased could not be the witness's brother, as (the coroner) noticed by a report in a morning newspaper that on Tuesday an inquest was held at Fleetwood on the body of John Toomey, who had been found drowned there, and in whose case a verdict of *debet de se* was returned. William Toomey now admitted that he must have been mistaken in identifying the deceased as his brother. Evidence was then adduced showing that the man who called himself "Morrison" had shot himself through the right side of the head with a small pistol; that only 6d. was discovered in his possession; and that he had nothing about him which would enable the police to trace his identity.

MISS LANCASTER'S RELEASE.

THE DOCTOR EXPLAINS.

On Tuesday afternoon, in consequence of a communication from the Lunacy Commissioners, Miss Lancaster was released from the Bourges Assize Court of the Cher on Monday. The accused is the Marquis de Nayre, being suspected of the murder of the illegitimate son of his wife, by throwing him from the cliffs between Castellamare and Sorrento, in Italy. The crime is alleged to have been committed so long ago as November, 1885, but, though suspicious of foul play had been aroused by the circumstances in which the victim's body was found, no steps were taken by the authorities till last year, when, in consequence of information lodged by his wife, the marquis was arrested as he was stepping out of a railway carriage, accompanied by one of his sons.

A MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

A police and magisterial investigation resulted in the compilation of a formidable indictment. In this document it was set forth that the marquis met his wife, the only daughter of a distinguished barrister, M. Massé de Baudreuil, through the medium of a matrimonial agency, in 1873, and, in consideration of a dowry of £600,000, agreed to forgive her past history. The couple lived happily for several years, and two sons and a daughter being born to the union, but in 1883 the marquis went to visit his stepson, who, under the name of Hippolyte Menaldo, had been placed under the care of a dressmaker at Orleans, named Marie Chaix. A month later he returned to Orleans, and after taking a handsome gratuity to Madame Chaix, took the boy, aged about 12 years, from her custody, despite the lad's tearful protests, and placed him in a seminary at Pont de Beauvoisin, Savoy.

A MINERALS EXISTENCE.

Here Hippolyte led a miserable existence. Continually haunted by the idea of discovering and visiting his mother, he made several attempts to escape, and the letters written by the father superior regarding his pupil made the marquis resolve to send him to America. To this, however, his wife would not agree, and some days later, in October, 1885, the marquis suddenly left the Château de Prisles, and proceeding to Pont de Beauvoisin, took Hippolyte from the school, and left with him for a destination concerning which he gave the father superior no information. On Nov. 14 he sent his wife a short note from Marseilles informing her of the flight and disappearance of Menaldo, and a few days later he returned home, ostensibly a prey to the most violent despair. Meantime, the body of the boy had been found, horribly disfigured, at the foot of the cliffs near Vico-Equene.

THE CHILD AT SCHOOL.

Under examination, the marquis admitted that he was aware of his wife's past history when he married her. He allowed his wife to visit her child, but had no desire or reason to see the boy himself. The president then interrogated the prisoner in regard to the time spent by Hippolyte Menaldo in the theological seminary at Pont de Beauvoisin, and the remainder of the boy's life at this training school. The president declared that the sole idea which possessed Hippolyte in his repeated attempts to escape from school was that of discovering who his mother was.

In reply to the continued interrogatory of the President, on Wednesday, accused stated that he made no report to the police regarding his wife's past history, and held a warrant for his arrest no information. On Nov. 14 he sent his wife a short note from Marseilles informing her of the flight and disappearance of Menaldo, and a few days later he returned home, ostensibly a prey to the most violent despair. Meantime, the body of the boy had been found, horribly disfigured, at the foot of the cliffs near Vico-Equene.

DEATH OF THE MAGISTRATE.

Cyril Dutta was brought up at Marlborough-street charged with killing Rose English and with attempting to commit suicide. Det.-insp. Hare said that on Wednesday he, accompanied by Det. Shaddock, went to Middlesex Hospital, and saw Dutta. Witness told him they were police officers, and held a warrant for his arrest. Dutta replied, "I have nothing to say." By Mr. Humphreys: Prisoner had been confined in the hospital since the occurrence. He was now discharged from hospital, but was in delicate health.—Mr. Bennett: How long will this case last?—Mr. Humphreys said that the inquest was adjourned till Nov. 12. The fact was that prisoner, owing to his state of health, ought not to have been so soon discharged from the hospital.—Mr. Bennett: I will remand prisoner to the prison infirmary for a week, and let him be taken there in a cab.—Prisoner was then removed from the dock. He seemed to be very ill, and while the evidence was being given was accommodated with a seat in the dock.

RUFFIANS IN THE EAST-END.

Henry Smith and George Copeland were found guilty at the Old Bailey, on Tuesday of a robbery with violence, on John Brown. On Oct. 5, after midnight, prosecutor, a labourer, was crossing Dorset-street to a lodging-house where he was staying when he was seized, garrotted, and, while Smith rifled his pockets, stealing £5. 3d. The man he struggled the tighter Copeland gripped his throat. The Recorder sentenced prisoners each to 20 strokes with the cat, and Copeland to 15 months' hard.

ALLEGED ADVERTISEMENT SWINDLES.

Peter Rollo Boul, 41, druggist, of no fixed address, who last week pleaded guilty to having obtained a guinea by means of false pretences

LAST WEEK'S
LAW AND POLICE.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY A TRUSTEE.—The Chancery Court had before it the matter of Sumner, Hammerton, and Dawe.—Dawe was an auctioneer and valuer in the City for 35 years. He was the trustee in bankruptcy of Sumner, and Dawe had appropriated to his own use the sum of £300, derived from the sale of Sumner's business. Dawe had been committed on a writ of attachment to Holloway Gaol, where he had been imprisoned for 8 months, and it was now contended that he had undergone sufficient punishment. It was argued that no good could accrue by keeping him in prison, and that if he were set at liberty he might set about the extinction of his debt. He had been completely ruined, and his wife and family were dependent upon their friends. On the other hand, counsel representing the plaintiffs, pressed for ample punishment of the defendant.—Mr. Justice Stirling said that it was a bad case, as for a year and a half Dawe rendered no account of his receipts. He did not think the prisoner had yet received sufficient punishment.—His lordship defined the limit of his punishment to be 6 months' imprisonment. The statutory limit was 12 months. The defendant's experience ought to have taught him a more rigid regard for his duty.

Messrs. SPIERS AND POND.—Mr. Justice North was engaged in hearing an application to confirm a resolution which had been passed amending the memorandum of association of Messrs. Spiers and Pond. The resolution had become necessary to meet the development of their business. The company, although originally refreshment contractors, had developed their business to such an extent that at the present time they were selling goods of every description and had become general store-keepers. It was desired that the company should be able to do incidental work for customers such as was carried on in stores.—Mr. Justice North expressed the opinion that the terms of the resolution hardly came within the Companies' Act of 1890. He, however, confirmed the resolution in a modified form suggested by

sources.

BUILDING DISPUTE.—Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Wright, sitting as a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, had before them an appeal under the London Building Act, 1894, from a magistrate's decision refusing to convict a Mr. Oldman, a builder. The appeal was by a district surveyor, and the issue was whether a certain building was being carried out under a contract entered into prior to the passing of the Act and under the old law. The appellant asked that the construction of section 212, providing exemption from the provisions of the Act in the case of a building, structure, or work commenced before, or in progress at the passing of the statute, should not apply to houses being built under the building agreement. Appellant's counsel contended that an ordinary building agreement for the erection of houses over a long series of years was not meant to be exempted by the section. Their lordships dismissed the appeal, giving judgment for the respondent, with costs.

City of London Court.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Kerr.)

BROMPTON LANE.—John H. Bowler, schoolmaster, Edwardian-road, Victoria Park, applied to the judge to make an order for an administration of his affairs. His brother who had obtained judgment against him for £10, objected to it, and pressed for a committal order to Holloway for non-payment.—The debtor said he had lost his home through dealing with money lenders, but he wished to pay all his creditors in full and for this purpose he made an offer to pay into court 8s. a month on the whole amount of his debt. His brother objected to this on the ground that the offer was too small. His brother's salary was £175 a year, and had been so for 15 years, and he could very well pay more.—Commissioner Kerr observed that £175 a year was very good salary, and he did not think 8s. a month was sufficient. He would make an order for the payment of the debts in full by instalments of £1 a month. Otherwise the thing would extend over a period of six years, which was unreasonable.

Old Bailey Trials.

BIGAMY.—Wm. Wood, 27, bootmaker, pleaded guilty to marrying Kate Elizabeth Bryant, his wife being then alive.—The prisoner married first in April, 1886, and lived with his wife for some years. Then they quarrelled and agreed to separate. The prisoner married again in April, 1895, his wife being a woman named Bryant. He went through the second ceremony under the impression that the first marriage was illegal, he being under age at the time. He told Bryant that he was a married man, and alleged that his first wife behaved very badly. Notwithstanding he contributed to her support and that of her two children.—The Common Sergeant said that although the prisoner had broken the law, he did not deserve the second woman, and, as he had been already in custody some time, he would pass a nominal sentence of two days' imprisonment, which would mean his discharge.

THE "CAT" FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Daley, 27, labourer, was convicted on two charges of highway robbery with violence on David Charles Evans and David Thomas Roberts.—The offences were committed in the early morning of Sept. 28, in Euston-road. The prisoner and several other men surrounded Mr. Evans, who was in the company of Mr. Roberts, and when the latter went to them and said, "What is your game?" the prisoner seized his watch chain, and exclaiming, "Why, you are drunk," decamped. He passed the property to a confederate. Mr. Roberts was also knocked down by the prisoner, and Mr. Evans received a blow on the back of the head. The police came quickly upon the spot, and Daley was captured.

Previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, one of which was for watch robbery.—The Recorder was satisfied that the prisoner was acting in concert with other ruffians to rob and assault the prosecutors, and he said that he was determined to do what he could to put a stop to these offences.

He sentenced the prisoner to 15 months' hard labour and ordered him to receive 20 strokes with the "cat."

West London.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—The magistrate heard the complaint of a small shopkeeper facing the court with respect to the conduct of some men who attempted to force the tenant out of the premises. The applicant and her daughter had kept the shop for 6 years, and were in the habit of supplying prisoners in the cells of the court with refreshments. The gaoler, who has recently retired from the service, was the landlord, and since he had given up the house an attempt had been made to eject them for another tenant. She had never received any notice. The business of the shop was a living for herself and daughter, and it was difficult to find another place. While she and her daughter were in bed that morning she heard a noise, and a voice called out, "The shop is on fire." She asked, "Who are you?" The man said, "I am the fireman." They opened the door after some hesitation, and three men forced their way in, and tried to turn them out. They were in their night-dresses, and most alarmed.—Mr. Rose: It seems an *austrine* thing. One of the officials of the court informed the magistrate that the parties had received notice to quit.

—Mr. Rose said it was hard upon the applicant to give up the business, but the

landlord was entitled to possession of his house. The applicant and her daughter could not be turned out by force. They were still in the house.—The Applicant: Yes, we were too sharp for them. (Laughter).—Mr. Rose said he could not grant a summons for forcible entry as the applicant let the men in, though they got in by means of a trick.

Clerkenwell.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT.—Henry Beasley, 23, wheelwright, no home, was charged with stealing from outside a shop in Caledonian-road an overcoat, valued at £2, the property of Alfred Clement, clothier.—Prosecutor said he saw Beasley snatch the coat from a nail outside the shop the previous evening and walk off with it.—P.C. 438 Y stopped the prisoner, and Beasley struck him in the face. The officer told the prisoner that if he did not go quietly he would draw his truncheon. Beasley exclaimed "Here's into it," and proceeded to punch the constable. The prisoner, who had dropped the coat when first arrested, was after a sharp struggle overpowered and taken to the station.—In answer to the charge Beasley said he was the worse for liquor.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.—Henry Gale, 48, market porter, was charged, on remand, with wounding his wife, Matilda, and with attempting to cut her throat, at Havelock-street, King's Cross, as previously reported.

The injured woman was now able to attend.

When first brought into the court she fainted, but recovered sufficiently to give her evidence. She stated that on the morning of Oct. 18 she was in the kitchen, when her husband came out of the parlour, and said, "Now, I'll do for you, you—." She had no words with him that morning, but they had quarrelled the previous day. He put his arm round her shoulders and drew her to the floor, and she felt him cutting at her throat with a knife. Her son then came down from the up-stairs room and pulled her husband away.—Henry Arthur Gale, the son, said he ran down into the kitchen on hearing his mother scream "Murder." He saw his father leaning over her, and pulled him away. His father tried to get at her again, but witness prevented him with the assistance of a lodger, Mr. Eddon (who had already given evidence). His mother's chin and throat were cut, and he took the weapon—a clasp knife—from his father's hand.—The police stated that Gale, on the way to the police station, said, "She knows what it is for," and, nodding to the witness, Eddon, said, "You know all about it."—Committed for trial.

Worship-street.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICE.—Henry Fred. Richards, 27, surgeon's assistant, was charged with malpractice in the case of a woman named Fanny Bragger.—A sworn information was read.—The girl, it was said, could not at present be found.—Remanded, bail in £100 being allowed.

Thames.

MISSING SON.—Mrs. Richmond, of 303, Commercial-road, asked for publicity respecting the disappearance of her son George, aged 19, who had been missing for the last 10 weeks. His description is as follows:—Height, about 5 ft. 6 in., fair complexion, blue eyes, full face, dressed in blue trousers, light brown coat, cap, and lace-up boots.

CAB-DRIVER CHARGED.—James Calcraft, 37, hackney carriage driver, was charged with being drunk, furiously driving a horse and cab, and causing bodily harm to Fanny Lisk.

—P.C. 54 H.R. deposed that on Friday night he saw defendant driving along Commercial-road at a very furious rate. A woman was crossing the road, and seeing the cab approaching turned back to the pavement. Before she could get out of the way the cab knocked her down, and the horse and vehicle passed right over her. Witness and some people called on defendant to stop, and after going about 60 yards he pulled up. Witness told Calcraft to get off his seat, and he did so. He could not walk straight on account of being drunk. After being taken to the station the woman came and preferred a charge against defendant. The doctor stated that the wheel had passed over her head and one of her ears was severed. The woman was rather deaf, and defendant said to witness, "You heard me call out at the time?" Witness replied, "Yes, but you called out just as the woman was knocked down." Fanny Lisk was called, and it was stated she had lost her speech, and her head being banged she could not hear at all.—Mr. Dickinson remanded prisoner for a week.—Albert Kirkley, road, who was inside the cab, was fined 5s. for being drunk. This defendant, it was stated, had between £400 and £500 in his possession when arrested.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.—With reference to the application of Mr. Blank, secretary of the Poor Jews' Free Shelter, as to the treatment of 5 Jewish emigrants who, after having paid their fares from Brest, in Russia, to Boston, America, were left in a destitute condition in London, through the alleged action of the agent, Mr. Dickinson now said he had read the papers. It was, as he thought, a case for the civil court, and he was afraid there was no remedy at all in this country. He was very glad to see the case had been reported in the press, for that would be found to be the strongest remedy. The real point was for publicity to be given to the case.—Mr. Blank thanked the magistrate for the kind interest he had shown in the matter.

South-Western.

ALLEGED ROBBERIES BY A SERVANT.—Elizabeth Johnson was further examined on charges preferred against her for stealing over £100 worth of property, including jewellery, silver plate, and wearing apparel.—It was alleged that the prisoner's modus operandi was to accept situations in domestic service, and after staying a short time decamp with what property she could obtain. The Hon. Mrs. Henley, of Park Villas, Regent's Park, lost a valuable ring in this way, and in another case it was alleged that the prisoner had locked a fellow-servant in a room while she searched for plunder.—Owing to the absence of a pawnbroker, Mr. Cluer ordered a further remand, observing that a pawnbroker cannot be allowed to defeat the ends of justice, and he had most improbably absented himself from the court after being warned to attend.

SECRETARY'S JOKE.—H. Hether, St. George, 18, living in Paxton-road, West Norwood, was charged on remand with stealing an overcoat belonging to George Hales, of Regent-street.—A week ago the prosecutor left his coat in the club-room at the Beehive Coffee Tavern, Streatham High-road, while he joined in a game of football. The coat was stolen, and the prisoner was subsequently found wearing it.—The captain of the football club of which the prosecutor is a member, said he (witness) brought the coat downstairs and jocularly remarked, "Who wants a coat?" No one claimed it and he placed the coat on one of the tables.—Mr. Cluer: You did not intend to make the coat a present to anyone?—Witness: Certainly not. I simply said it in a joke.—14 days.

Southwark.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.—Wm. Green, 37, market porter, who had just served a month's imprisonment for assaulting his wife, was again charged with a similar offence, and also with assaulting his son.—The prisoner declared that both wife and child had perjured themselves and demanded to be committed for trial.—The Magistrate: You will be remanded for a week. No bail.—Thomas Driscoll, 35, labourer, was charged on a warrant with deserting his two children. Mr. F. Wood prosecuted on behalf of St. Saviour's Union.—The prisoner said he knew nothing about the children, except that he heard his wife had left them on a doorstep.—

The Magistrate: You did not care. You will go to prison for a month.

North London.

SMART CAPTURE OF SHERIFF.—Henry Read, 23, horsekeeper, of no fixed abode, and Frederick Smith, 19, billiard-marker, of Nelson-street, Goswell-road, were charged as suspected persons.—P.C. Bird said that he saw the prisoners in Upper-street, Islington, on Friday evening, and he followed them to Highbury-grove, their conduct having been very suspicious. They entered a draper's shop in Highbury-grove, and looked over some things. As they left, witness went in and asked if the man had bought anything. The shopkeeper replied that they had asked for some silk mufflers, but had not made any purchase. Witness followed the men to another shop in the same thoroughfare, where, while they were engaged in looking over some things, witness entered and shut the door. He then asked the men why they were in the shop, and Read replied, "To purchase silk mufflers." Witness asked the men to produce the money with which they intended to pay for the mufflers, but neither of them could show a farthing. Read then said, "This is just my luck." The other man said, "I can't help what he does." They were both taken to the station.—Mr. Fenwick: Is anything known against the prisoners?—Bird: Yes. I know that Read was sentenced as a suspect early this year, but I am not prepared to prove the conviction now. I know nothing against Smith.—Remanded.

Croydon.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCE.—Leonard Fuller, describing himself as a valuer, of Albion Villas, Sydenham, was charged with having made a fraudulent pretence by means of which he obtained from Henry Hill, of Croydon, auctioneer, the sum of £20, with intent to cheat and defraud.—The prosecutor stated that on June 26, 1894, the prisoner obtained from him an advance of £20 upon some furniture which was stored at Bennett's Depository, West Norwood, and respecting which the prisoner signed a declaration to the effect that there was no charge of any kind on it, it being his absolute property. Witness was to repay himself by selling the furniture, but when he applied for it the trustee under the prisoner's wife's marriage settlement claimed it. An action in the High Court ensued, with the result that witness was defeated, and had to pay the costs.—Remanded.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT.

Dennis Searle and John Bowers were summoned for assaulting William Godwin, landlord of the Surrey Arms, Merton-lane, Mitcham.—The complainant stated that on Oct. 12 the men came into his house and ordered a pint of beer. They were shortly afterwards joined by the prisoners, whom witness had refused to serve on a previous occasion. They made use of horrible language. Becoming alarmed, witness went outside and blew a whistle for the police. On his return Searle knocked him down, cutting his face and causing blood to flow freely. As witness was getting up Searle said, "You old—, I'll put your light out," at the same time striking him on the arm with some instrument. He then ran away. Bowers meanwhile remained in the house and also assaulted witness.—Fined 30s. and 23s. 6d. costs each, or 30 days.

CAUTION TO DRIVERS.

Thomas Pratt, Lyham-road, Lambeth; Frank Robertson, Hermitage-road, Wapping; Thomas Dance, Colmer-road, Streatham; Edwin Hooker, of Bedington Corner; and William Horndean of Green-street Green, Orpington, Kent, all carmen, were summoned for a breach of the Surrey County Council by-laws in driving their vehicles after sunset without having a light attached. All the defendants, with the exception of Horndean, pleaded ignorance of the law, and said they had had no notice of the by-law. It having been stated that there was no such by-law in London, Mr. Ald. Barlow said that Horndean, who had admitted knowing of the existence of the order, would have to pay 3s. costs, but the cases against the other defendants, who did not appear to have been aware of the order, would be dismissed. Drivers coming from London and other outside districts, however, must understand that they must carry lights while travelling in Surrey at night.

Greenwich.

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A PRINTER.—Frederick Hardy Ruff, 36, described as a printer's machine-minder, was charged on remand with obtaining £100 by false pretences from West Chatten, compositor, of Cattford Hill, with intent to defraud. Mr. Pock defended.—Prosecutor said he answered an advertisement in a newspaper at the beginning of the year, and received a communication from the prisoner, whom he saw in Eatherham-street, Cattford. The prisoner engaged him to look after the composing-room of a printing and bookbinding establishment which he said he was opening at Cattford. Prisoner asked for £250 security, but accepted £100, and witness paid the money in Bank of England notes. On the following Monday he went to work at the printer's place at Rushey Green, and worked all the week clearing away rubbish, with four or five other men, and got everything into working order. Prisoner did not pay him the £100, agreed upon, although witness pressed him to do so. The whole time he was with the prisoner he only received a guinea. He worked for two months. He did not think the prisoner tried his best to carry on a business.—Sergt. Morgan said there were other charges against the prisoner, and the trustee in bankruptcy was still making inquiries, and was in communication with the Treasury.—Mr. Esson, printers' material manufacturer, of Fetter-lane, said the prisoner had had goods of him of the value of £500.—Mr. Marsden again remanded the prisoner, saying he thought it was a case for the Treasury.—Verdict according.

DEATH IN THE STREET.

—Mr. Wyatt held an inquest on the body of George Carter, 33, of Elliott-road, Brixton.—The evidence of John Elliott, artist, Vassal-road, Brixton, and Mrs. Bradford went to show that on Oct. 20 the deceased got out of bed after the fire in the bed-room had been lit. While standing in front of the grate his nightshirt caught alight. Immediately afterwards Mrs. Bradford heard the deceased roll down the flight of stairs. She ran into the hall and found Carter in a mass of fire. The driver was unable to control the animal, and when it reached Charing Cross a collision took place. The result was that the cab was overturned, and the driver was thrown with great force into the road. Assistance was quickly rendered, and the driver was removed to Charing Cross Hospital, where it was found that he was dead.

DEATH IN THE STREET.

—Mr. Wyatt held an inquiry respecting the death of John Clarke, 74, bill-poster, and an inmate of Camberwell Workhouse.—Edwin White, Surrey-place, New Church-road, Camberwell, identified the body as being that of his uncle, whom he last saw alive on Sunday. Deceased had been an inmate of the workhouse for some years. He suffered from asthma.—P.C. 483 P. stated that on Thursday he was informed that a man had fallen down at the corner of Constance-road. He went to the spot indicated, and found deceased lying unconscious. Witness placed him in a van and conveyed him to the workhouse, where he was seen by the doctor, who pronounced life extinct.—Dr. Adolphus stated that deceased left the workhouse with other inmates for a half-holiday on Thursday. Death was due to syncope from heart disease.—Verdict according.

A SLIGHT CUT END IN DEATH.

—Mr. Hicks held an inquest on the body of Geo. Denyer, 71, photographer, Grove-road, Mile-end.—Emma Martin deposed that she had lived with the deceased for 26 years. For many years he had been a sufferer from Bright's disease. On Thursday he went out for a short time, but returned and kissed her affectionately, afterwards passing out into the back. After the lapse of half an hour, as he did not return, witness went to look for him and found him huddled up in the corner dead, and by his side a glass which had contained poison. On a previous occasion deceased had attempted to commit suicide by poisoning himself with caustic potash, but witness took the bottle out of his hand.—Dr. Simon, Mile End-road, stated that the cause of death was prussic acid poisoning.—Suicide whilst insane was re-

KINGSTON-ON-THE-THAMES.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF A BOY.—The coroner's inquest on the body of a boy, aged 10, who had been found dead in a pond on his father's farm, Verdict, found drowned.

REPUGNANCE TO THE WORKHOUSE.

—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on the body of Annie Taylor, 21, daughter of a picture-frame maker, Tom, Milliner, Cemetery, and Awning, on the 14th and 18th September, 1895, thinking the signature "David Batters," who had an account there, to be genuine; and Mr. David

Batters was also called, and stated that they were very clever forgeries of his signature.—Committed for trial.

INQUESTS.

WANT AND EXPOSURE.—Dr. Wynne Westcott held an inquest on the body of Laura Mona Brown, aged 8 months, daughter of a bonemaker, of Teal-street, Hackney-road. The mother stated that in consequence of the want of food and clothing, the child had been reduced to skin and bone, weighing only 12 lbs. When, on Tuesday night, Mrs. Taylor took deceased to the North-west London Hospital it was in a dying condition. It expired the next morning from inflammation of the lungs.—Answering the coroner, Mrs. Taylor said the relieving officer had "offered to take them all into the workhouse," but they objected to go there.—The Coroner: Do you know the reluctance of the independent poor to enter the workhouse, in leaving as it often does the breaking up of their little home?—Mrs. Wheatley, relieving officer, said Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were sober, respectable people, but extremely poor, and had not enough means to get proper food for their children or even buy soap to clean them.

Verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

PREVENTABLE INFANTILE MORTALITY.

—Dr. Danford Thomas held several inquests on the bodies of infants found dead in bed with their parents. In each

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

In London last week the births numbered 2,447, and the deaths 1,670. Blackburn last week had the remarkably high death-rate of 32.5 per 1,000.

The language of the Chinese is monosyllabic.

The power of bearing changes of climate is greatest in the Anglo-German race.

There is little doubt that man inhabited America as long ago as the Glacial Period.

Kissing a woman's lips is a gross insult in Finland.

London pays 40 per cent. of the income-tax of England and Wales.

The best briar wood, for pipes, comes from the borders of Italy and France.

Human hair varies in thickness from the 250th to 600th part of an inch.

Canada is an Indian word—a "collection of huts."

In 1420 a milch cow sold in England for 20s., an ox for 40s.

In 1542 Italian oranges were sold in Rome for 10d. a thousand.

In all lands ravens and crows have been considered birds of evil omen.

The natives of India believe that elephants have a religion and form of worship.

Candle moulds are supposed to be the invention of a Frenchman about the year 1400.

The fire brigade officers who will figure in the Lord Mayor's procession will dine together at the Holborn Restaurant on Nov. 2.

The tobacco from Manila is generally used only in the kind of cigar properly called cheroots.

Nitrate of potash or soda is sometimes added to smoking tobacco and cigarette papers to increase the combustibility.

The world's blind are computed to number about 1,000,000—about 1 sightless person to every 1,400 inhabitants.

The Siamese have a great horror of odd numbers, and have never been known to put 5, 7, 9, or 11 windows in a house or temple.

Chinese agriculture is remarkable for the care with which manure is preserved and economically applied to the best advantage.

Echoes in large rooms may sometimes be prevented by hanging carpets or heavy tapesstry on the walls.

Scales for weighing diamonds are so accurately poised that an eyelash will turn the balance.

During the last 70 years Russia has spent \$35,400,000 in warlike, and 664,000 Russian soldiers have lost their lives.

Iron has for ages been a favourite medicine. Nearly 100 different preparations of it are now known to medical chemists.

Only three navigators—Cook, Weddell, and Ross—have crossed the 70th degree of south latitude.

Many savage races regard dreams as incidents which happen to the spirit when it is wandering from the body.

The Annamites, like the Chinese, are omnivorous, and devour snakes, locusts, rats, and dogs.

In Japan the nose is the only feature which attracts attention. The nose determines the beauty or ugliness of the face, according as it is big or small.

Humboldt estimated that the earth contained 56,000 species of plants, 51,000 species of animals, 44,000 species of insects, 4,000 species of birds, and 7,000 species of reptiles.

The nomad Mongolian of Central Asia lives to a large extent upon the produce of his flocks and herds. Mare's milk is an especial delicacy with him.

It is said that the intermarriage of white persons of different nationalities may ultimately lead to a modification of the now familiar American type of figure and feature.

All writing was, in its origin, pictorial. The Egyptian hieroglyphic picture-writing may be traced back, by means of inscriptions, for more than 6,000 years.

According to popular superstition in India, the brain of the adjutant, a stork-like bird common in the country, contains a stone valuable as an antidote to poison.

Blindness is on the increase in the United States. In 1850 there were only 400 blind persons to the 1,000,000, while in about 40 years the proportion has doubled.

Young doves and pigeons are fed with a sort of pap secreted by the parent bird. It is necessary to their existence. They die without it.

The offensive weapon of the ostrich is his leg. He can kick as hard as a mule, and it is a remarkable fact that his kick is forward, never backward.

An owl cannot move his eyes, as they are fixed in their sockets. The deficiency is atoned for by great freedom of motion in the muscles of the head and neck.

Aluminum neckties have been introduced into Germany. They are frosted or otherwise ornamented in various shapes imitating the ordinary silk or satin article.

Contrary to general belief, wire rope is not a modern invention. Pieces of wire rope have been dug out of the ruins of Pompeii, which was destroyed more than 18 centuries ago.

In the metropolis the deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 158, 175, and 215 in the preceding three weeks, further rose last week to 235, and were 137 below the corrected average.

Ladies who kiss their pet dogs are warned by no less an authority than Dr. Meglin, of the Paris Academy of Science, that such animals are one of the great agencies in spreading disease, especially consumption.

In Abyssinia heat is eaten raw, and, if possible, while still warm. The custom reported by the traveller Bruce, of cutting a steak from a living cow, is still not entirely unknown.

The lowest types of man, such as the Andaman Islanders, the Digger Indians, and the Australian black fellows, are mainly dependent for support upon fruits, leaves, roots, and seeds.

The largest gold coin in existence is said to be the gold ingot or "loof" of Anam. It is a flat, round piece of gold worth about £65 in English money, having its value written upon it in Indian ink.

The Kiel Canal, recently opened to commerce, is lighted throughout its entire length of 61 miles by 25-candle-power incandescent lamps placed about 500 feet apart on both sides of the canal.

Rabbits, it is said, have white tails so that in case of pursuit the young may distinguish their mother when she is leading them to the warren. The natural colour of the rabbit is so like the surrounding earth that otherwise this would be difficult.

Advertisements were not unknown in ancient Greece and Rome. The ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum afford examples, the walls in the most frequented parts being covered with notices painted in black and red.

A model has recently been made to illustrate the currents of the Atlantic. The water is blown out of the various nozzles representing the mean direction of the permanent winds. The movement of the water is made perceptible by a dust sprinkled over its surface.

The angel was an old English gold coin, so called for having upon its obverse the figure of the Archangel Michael piercing the dragon. When first coined by Edward IV. in 1463 its value was 6d., from which it varied to 1m. under Edward VI. It was last coined by Charles I.

Amber was obtained by the ancients from the shores of the Baltic Sea, where it is still found, especially between Königsberg and Memel, in greater abundance than anywhere else in the world. In the royal cabinet at Berlin is a piece weighing 15lb., said to be

the largest ever found. It is valued at £1,500.

In Paris, on an average, 1 out of every 72 persons rides a bicycle.

Enormous quantities of maize are grown in China, India, Austria-Hungary, and Italy. John Charles Johnson was remanded at Shefield on a charge of having assaulted the Rev. Dr. Hicks in the street.

Mr. A. Denny, of Dumbarton, has accepted the presidency of the Institution of Junior Engineers, in succession to Mr. A. Siemens.

An earnest appeal is being made for funds to aid in carrying on the work of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Chelsea.

A French railway company has ordered clocks to be placed on the outside of all locomotives.

The proportion of salt in sea water is largest where the water is deepest, but does not increase with the depth.

More gold watches are worn by artisans and labouring men in the United States than in any two other countries in the world.

Twenty years ago the recognised price of a hen in Zululand was six cows, their calves.

Some of the tops with which Chinamen amuse themselves are as big as barrels, and it takes 3 men to spin one.

Capt. Shore has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-general of the Bombay Army.

Sir T. Buxton, the new Governor of S. Australia, arrived at Adelaide on Tuesday and was sworn in with the usual ceremony.

The manuscripts of the 5th and 12th centuries are written with very good black ink, which has not shown the least signs of fading or obliteration.

Mr. E. Scillicourt, University College, Oxford, has been appointed lecturer in the English language and literature at that college.

There are no undertakers in Japan. When a person dies his nearest relatives put him into a coffin and bury him. The mourning does not begin until after burial.

A Covent Garden porter, named Andrews, was knocked down by a bus in the Strand. The wheel went over his body and killed him.

An illustration of the vitality of the old Welsh language, it is shown that it is still spoken by 83 per cent. of the population of Wales.

The natives of Northern Alaska have no knowledge of money, and tourists to that country have to bring with them goods for barter.

Eggs when they are exposed to the air lose weight every day, and the diminution in their density shows the length of time they have been kept. Hence a stale egg doubts not of its increased lightness.

At Halesowen Petty Sessions, William Bastable was committed to the Worcester Asylum on a charge of biting off the nose of Edward Jones, on Oct. 15, during a fight, which arose out of a public-house quarrel.

King Khama had a day with Lord Galway's hounds on Tuesday, accompanied by his host, Mr. Langley, M.P. for Sheffield. Khama rode with spirit, and kept well to the front, enjoying the sport immensely.

When pins were first invented, they were considered so great a luxury as not to be fit for common use, and the maker was not allowed to sell them in an open shop except on two days of the year at the beginning of January.

An observing dentist says that long, narrow teeth denote vanity; those that are long and projecting indicate a grasping disposition; treachery is shown by the possession of small, white, separated teeth, and inconstancy is revealed by overlapping teeth.

The dinner hour concerts at the City Temple Hall, which for the last 5 winters have been organized for the benefit of additional school, at a cost of £50,000, incurring an extra rate of £d. in the £. The department have threatened the dissolution of the board.

In connection with the collision that occurred on Aug. 17 at Landore Station on the G.W. line, the Board of Inquiry report has been issued. It states that the driver and fireman were to blame for not keeping a proper look-out.

The Mayor of West Ham laid the foundation stone of the new theatre for that borough. The building is estimated to cost over £25,000, and, with one exception, it is intended to hold more people than any London theatre.

At Guildford, Henry Boam, driver of the parcel mail van between Haslemere and Guildford P.O., was fined £1 and costs in one case and £2 and costs in another for driving at an inordinate speed.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1895.

TURF, FIELD, AND RIVER.

By LARRY LYNX.

Readers of this article should remember that the opinions and suggestions expressed in it are given upon the understanding obtained concerning them.

It is the opinion of the author that the horses starting, minor races should not be entered in the market against a horse and a half.

The publication of this article shows that someone with previously unknown knowledge of the horse racing world has been instrumental in the opinion held of him by "Larry Lynx" prior to going to press.

Now that The Tarter is following the footsteps of Cabin Boy in winning any amount of weight-for-age

and winning, the question crops up as to whether the selling price of this class of race should not be raised. These races were invented for what I call the minor races, and not for the competition in the market against a horse and a half.

The president of the Limerick Amnesty Association has received a letter from Convict Daly, who expresses hope in the present Home Secretary seeing his way to granting an amnesty to Irish dynamite prisoners.

The greatest cause for astonishment in regard to football nowadays is the absence of any particular feature which can be labelled a surprise, that is to say, the greatest surprise is when there is no surprise.

THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir.—In my opinion none of the Unappropriated Virgins have "hit the right nail on the head" in trying to find reasons for the ever-increasing army of old maids. Of course, the first cause is the superabundance of women in the British Isles. There are not enough men to go round! Then why don't more of the women emigrate, and go to those "happy lands beyond the seas," where women are scarce, and therefore precious, and where a single woman soon becomes an appropriated blessing (or otherwise)? But another important reason why so many capable women remain single is that nearly all the men nowadays are anxious to follow the advice of the Quaker, in Tennyson's "Modern Northern Farmer": "Do not marry for money, but go a' wheer money is!" That's just it; the fin-de-siècle man goes where money is, and if a girl has none she has very little chance of finding an eligible husband. "The money (not love) that makes the world go round," is in the opinion of most modern men. If a girl has a little money, or even expectations, she usually has plenty of chances of marrying, but if she guesses that her prospects, and not herself, form the attraction she will, if she be wise, remain single. Of course, there are exceptions; over-heated, disinterested men still exist. I suppose that eccentric person who married a woman from a workhouse was one of them, but, all the same, I think this was a foolish venture, a regular leap in the dark for what could he know of the woman's past or her disposition? And he may have very péculiar taste to choose his employer at Regent-street if the tank were to be emptied. I did say I had the authority of Messrs. Elkington to search the premises, and Sarti then said, "Do as you like," and put no obstacle in my way. I searched prisoner's private drawer in the office and found nothing relating to the robbery of the ingots.—Insp. Conquest, cross-examined, said that when he first spoke to the defendant in Myddleton-street, he did not tell him what Toome had said. Sarti said it would be dangerous to draw off the tank while it was hot. When Toome spoke he did not say, "Mr. Sarti told me he had something there." What Toome said was, "Sarti told me to put it there." Toome did not say he had ever shown the ingot to Sarti. He said he had seen the ingot himself. He said so in Sarti's presence. Accused, in reply, said he

KNEW NOTHING ABOUT IT.

—Henry G. Toome, Abbotsford-avenue, South

Tottenham, said he was a plater, in the em-
ployment of Messrs. Elkington and Co. His

dwelling was in the same street, and he had

been there for 12 years. He had been em-
ployed at the works at Croydon for 10 years.

—John G. Conquest, 12, Myddleton-street, Croydon, demon-
strated that they were of superior class to Lenoxx, and Kensington

were once more beaten by a goal and a try, this time by

Sheffield Wednesday.

The Corinthians were supposed to be quite capable of

outplaying the Amateur Cupholders, Middlesbrough, but, strongly as they were represented, they were only

able to effect a draw at 3 goals all.

Oxford University Association team made a visit to London, and played

a creditable game of 4 goals to 1.

Cambridge were more fortunate, as they could only

equal the Old Westminsters' score of 1 goal.

The Southern League matches were as interesting as ever. Millwall

Athletic were not a great deal too strong for Reading,

winning by a couple of goals only; Southampton St. Mary's, badly in want of a victory, gained one at the

Brunswick, winning by 2 goals to 0; and Clapton showed such

vastly different form from that of the previous week that they were beaten by Royal Ordnance by 3 goals.

Woolwich Arsenal's journey to Rotherham was an

unfortunate one. Nobody has yet given an adequate

explanation, and the reason why so many matches in

professional games result in victories for the team play-

ing at home, the Arsenal's

successes are to be attributed to the better ground

they got the worst of it by a clear 3 goals.

The best of the London Rugby teams were out of

town on Saturday. Blackheath, much weaker than

of Portland's illustrious club, it seems, lost to Man-

sfield fairly easily. London Scottish defeated Ox-

ford University by a dropped goal, whilst Cambridge

up a high score—3 goals 5 tries—against the Old

Leysians, who lost Jackson before the game was over.

That player sustaining a fracture of the collar-bone.

Old Merchant Taylors' School at Croydon had a

try, and Croydon easily won the better of

United Services; Croydon demonstrated that they

were up to the mark, and that they were

of a superior class to Lenoxx; and Kensington

were once more beaten by a goal and a try, this time by

Sheffield Park.

The County Competition has now fairly commenced.

Durham and Cumberland played a drawn game on

Saturday, and on Wednesday a capital game at Rich-

mond resulted in a victory for Surrey against Middle-

sex by a goal and 3 tries to 2 tries.

There were several notable absences from both sides, but the game

was fast and always interesting, victory eventually

resting with the better team.

Despite the extremely unfavourable weather, five at-

tempts upon record were announced at the County

Cup Club, and the record was beaten, the two

weather, record was beaten, the two

sterling Essex rider, W. H. Knight, and the record he

was made on each occasion. Certain it is that he came down

the hill on each occasion.

It is to be regretted that he did not make a

consistent rider he is by beating Winkfield of the mark.

Barnes Moss's win in the L.A.C. three miles walk

was a foregone conclusion, although few people ex-
pected to see Kettner perform so well as he did. Moss

had the measure of his opponent, however, and was

won without any great exertion.

The most important event in the cross-country way

on the 26th ult. was the Unity C.C.'s three miles open

handicap, although, really, the record was beaten by

that rider who had beaten these events.

On the 27th ult. the winter turned in a Sherman

(Stamford H.), who made

so terrible a debut at Newmarket. Here we have one

of the old-fashioned sort, built on the lines which ob-

scured the days of our fathers, with nothing near

the amount of daylight under him which distinguishes

our modern cracks, and brought out in the old-fashioned

way.

As generally expected, the proposed rule to allow

amateurs and professionals to mix was not passed at

the recent N.C.U. meeting. The formation of a com-

mittee to inquire into the matter of pacemaking will

doublets result in that branch of the sport being better

managed in future.

BITTEN BY A PICKPOCKET.

Det.-sergt. Gentle, of the M Division of the

Metropolitan Police, has resumed duty at

Southwark, after a long and painful illness,

due to his having been severely bitten on the

right hand by a pickpocket at Goodwood on

Aug. 1. The officer stuck to his man, who

was duly convicted and sentenced to 12 weeks' hard labour; and by a curious coinci-

dence the detective's recovery is almost

simultaneous with his prisoner's release.

Yours, &c.,

AN EXPERIENCED ONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir.—In reference to the correspondence carried

on in the "People," permit me to

state my views.

For instance, get into conversation with a

business girl, and hear this

opinion of the shop girl. Why, they simply

scold at the idea of walking out with one. I

hope the Unappropriated Virgins have not

as yet decided to become old maids. Live in

the same as your sister domestic. I

myself thoroughly enjoy single life, and can

always find a young man such as they are.

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NARROW ESCAPE OF NIGER OFFICIALS.

The mail steamer *Viola*, which has just arrived at Liverpool, brings news from Africa, on the West Coast of Africa, of a serious attack by natives upon two officials of the Royal Niger Company, who narrowly escaped with their lives. One of them was Mr. McTaggart, agent for the company at Forcados. The name of the other was not ascertained. It appears that Mr. McTaggart and his colleague had proceeded in a steam launch with Capt. Gayne and some half-dozen of the Niger troops on a friendly visit to a fort in the Gana-Gana country. They left the launch and held a palaver, but while returning to the boat they were attacked by the natives. Before the men could take any defensive measure they were struck on the head and body with hatchets. Mr. McTaggart was rendered insensible, and 2 natives seized his legs and arms and attempted to take him back to the town. At this point Capt. Gayne's attention was drawn to the men hurrying on with their victim. Capt. Gayne with his rifle shot both the men, and then with his followers rescued Mr. McTaggart, bringing the unconscious man down to the launch. The other official, who was not so severely wounded as his companion, was also rescued and brought on board the launch.

A REVOLUTION IN VEHICLE AND CYCLE MANUFACTURING.

Manufacturing avoided and rendered perfectly airtight. The SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENS at 10 a.m. on THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, and CLOSING DAY, 10 p.m. on TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER.

LAND'S PUNCTURE-PROOF TYRE and AUTOMATIC VALVE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862 to 1863. CAPITAL £75,000.

For 15,000 Shares of £1 each, £7,500 of which are now offered for Subscription, £100 per share, and £100 per share, and as required in Calais, not exceeding £100 per share, and at minimum intervals of three months.

DIRECTORS.—Colonel E. PEMBERTON-PIGOTT, Finsbury, E. G. PLUMER, Esq., Chief Judge, Mysore, 3, Grosvenor-place; Mr. G. R. Cripps and Co., Cyclo Manufacturing, Nottingham; Mr. H. C. M. (Managing Director).

W. H. MANNING KNIGHT, 3, Fleet-street; W. H. M. (Managing Director); "Will join the Board after Afloatment and complete his term."

SOLICITORS.—S. H. FARMER, 2, Austin Friars, London, E.C.; LEAVER, MATHER, and COLLINSON, 6, Calthorpe-court, London, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing the following business, which it is believed will be most profitably conducted in connection with Pneumatic Tyres for Cycles and Motor-cars.

AN ADDITIONAL VALUE for Pneumatic Tyres for all purposes where air or water is used.

The first invention above referred to embraces the application to Pneumatic Tyres of a specially prepared continuous flexible hose, whereby puncturing is avoided.

The second invention is an Automatic Valve, constructed to release air and to owners of pneumatic-tired vehicles of every description of a punctured tire, the valve will automatically release the air and speed of the wheel.

The second invention is an Automatic Valve, which will release air and speed of the wheel, more or less ready, relying solely upon pressure of air to close them, and the dust cap to keep them closed.

The third invention is a valve which has no complicated parts, and is wonderfully easy to indicate.

The cycle industry is increasing to a phenomenal extent. According to the "Cycle" of the 27th July, 1895, it is estimated that the present annual output of cycles is 1,000,000, and will be 1,600,000 in 1896. This is altogether irrespective of the many old and damaged tyres now in use which can be rendered fit for use again.

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